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Educators Put Emphasis Upon Social Questions

Three conventions at Cleveland dominated by theme of training youth in conditions of modern living—Report favors close exposition of meaning of freedom of speech and fundamentals of government.

Preparation for living in a period increasingly dominated by social issues is the theme before thousands of educators attending several meetings at Cleveland.

A preliminary report to the American Association of School Administrators concentrates on how to train children for dealing with modern social problems.

Development of initiative is stressed by the American Council of Guidance and Personnel.

Understanding of labor relations and equipment for adjusting talents to opportunities emerges as the underlying emphasis in sessions of the National Vocational Guidance Association.

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23—The 10,000 educators who will meet here next week for the seventy-third annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators face a serious challenge from one of their own committees, the Educational Policies Commission.

Both the Association and the Commission believe that education is the best guarantee for the preservation of democracy; but the commission, headed by A. J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, Denver, has issued a report pointing out that not all the 20,000,000 youth now in the public schools are getting the kind of training which lays a sound foundation for good citizenship.

Assailing the place of time-honored courses in the school curriculum, the Commission recommends that teachers turn their attention to training youth to understand the real meaning of freedom of speech, government by the people, and other tenets of democratic living.

Learn to Be Citizens

Why, asks the Commission, should American boys and girls spend their time on such noncontroversial facts as "the capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa." "there were two Peloponnesian Wars and three Punic Wars." and "Latin verbs meaning command, obey, please, displease, serve, resist, and the like take the dative"?

While the schools have been endeavoring to pass along a body of academic learning from generation to generation, the mechanization and urbanization of America, and the shifts in world affairs have brought about a host of new problems. Modern children should be taught how to deal with modern problems of which the Commission names "widespread poverty, high crime rates, bad housing, and high pressure propaganda."

The Commission advises present-day educators to forget dates in history, theorems, and Latin conjugations, and teach children how to get along with other people, how to earn and spend an income, and how to discharge their duties as citizens.

Since the United States is committed to a democratic form of government, the Commission recommends courses planned to serve that aim. First, youths should learn how to use their own abilities to the best advantage. Knowledge of how to read, write and speak effectively, how to guard one's well-being, how to spend leisure time, and how to plan one's own career, are declared to be primary responsibilities of the school.

Second, youth should learn how to get along with other people. Schools must give them habits of good behavior, ability to make and keep good friends, and appreciation of home and family life as the basis of civilization.

Third, youth should learn how to make a living and how to live within an income. The school should help them to choose and succeed in an occupation, how to budget and how to buy.

Finally, youth should learn about their rights and duties as citizens. The school must encourage responsibility for observing laws, taking part in civic affairs, and improving bad social conditions.

The Commission has put the responsibility for the right service of schools up to laymen and educators, and the present convention program is designed as an acceptance of the responsibility. It will attempt to show that education is a necessity, not a luxury to be curtailed when economic depression shrinks the public purse. It will admit that many of the inadequacies of the schools are due to the shortcom-

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R. I. Reform Plan Hailed As Nation's Model

Foundations are laid for government reorganization that experts view as best yet written.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23—Residents of Rhode Island may not know it, but they woke up this morning with foundations laid for a new governmental set-up that is being hailed by experts the length and breadth of the land as being the model of the nation.

In a seven weeks period that has been absolutely breath-taking so far as time in governmental reforms is usually measured, Rhode Island has seen Gov. William H. Vanderbilt present, and the Legislature pass, a law that consolidates all the loose, semi-autonomous boards, bureaus and commissions that are the bane of efficiency in most government as well as the despair of economy, into 13 compact departments, with responsibility for every function plainly marked and with fiscal and disciplinary control centered in the Governor's office.

Civil Service

In addition, last Tuesday afternoon the State Senate passed a Civil Service law that is the tightest, toughest, most honest-to-goodness merit system yet written, in the opinion of experts of Public Administration Service, the noted governmental research agency headquartered on the University of Chicago campus.

A caucus in the House has already approved the Civil Service law, so all that remains now is for the House to give its formal consent, in which Democrats and Republicans may unanimously unite, as they did in the Senate, and then Governor Vanderbilt will sign it, and the wheels will be in motion.

The Reorganization Bill passed easily, and almost without debate, but there was much argument and three amendments to the Civil Service bill when it emerged from committee a week ago.

First Amendment

The first of these amendments specified that the Director of Civil Service could only certify one person for the position open. Usually, three applicants are certified and the department head is given his choice of the three. The Senators argued that the department head might be guided in his selection by a question of politics, so they sought to make the law even tighter. How this amendment will work in practice remains to be seen. So far as is known, it hasn't been tried elsewhere.

The second amendment provided five additional points on the examination papers of able-bodied war veterans and 10 points for disabled veterans. The stipulation was made, however, that the veteran must himself gain a passing mark of 70 before the preference would be added.

While Governor Vanderbilt opposed this amendment, it is agreed among civil service experts that the

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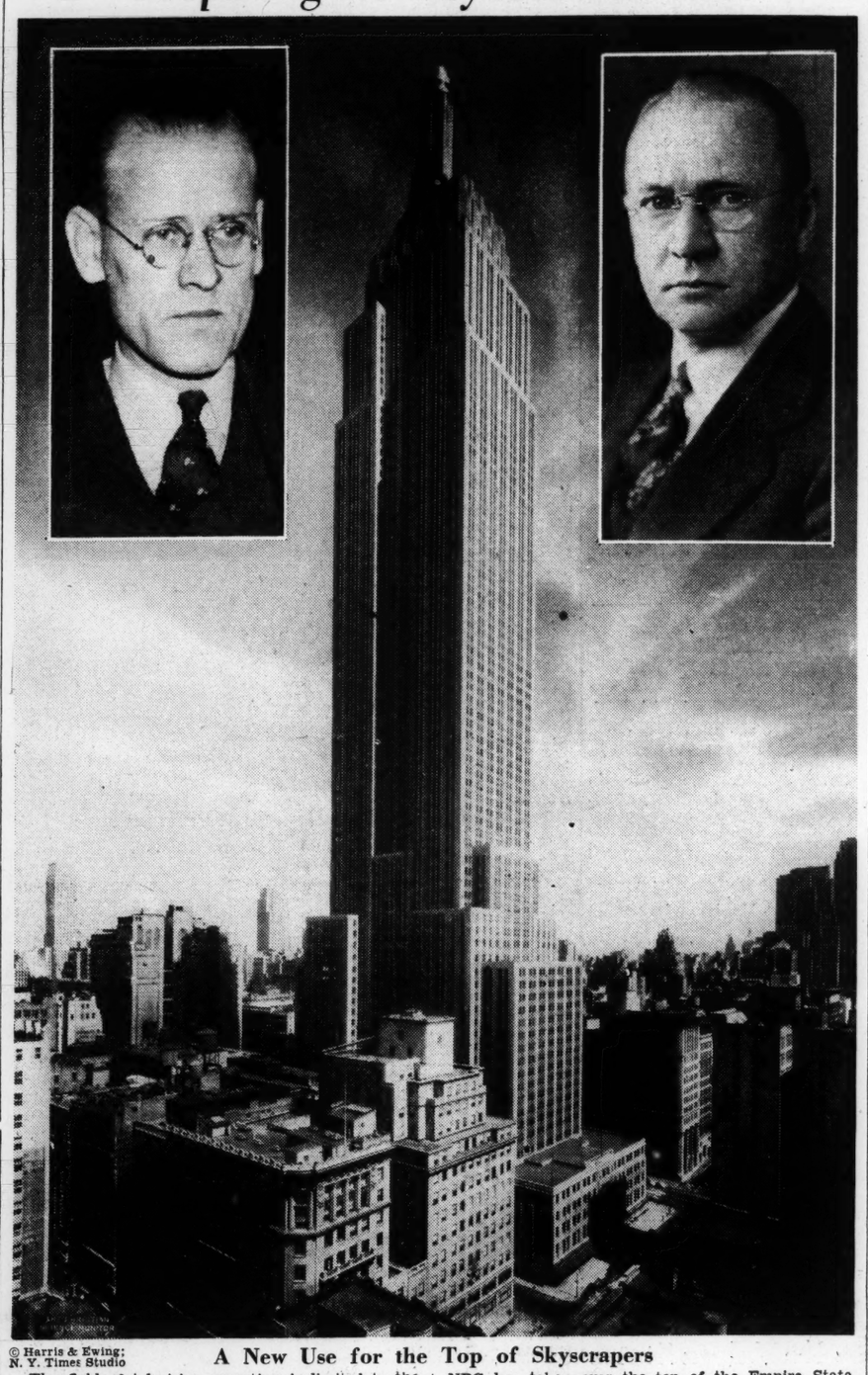
Preparing the Way for Television



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A New Use for the Top of Skyscrapers

The field of television reception is limited to the area visible from the antenna of the sending station. In order to extend this field, the antenna is usually located as high above the ground as possible. That is where the skyscrapers come in. The NBC has taken over the top of the Empire State Building, shown above. The insets show two of the pioneers in television. At left: Philo T. Farnsworth of the Farnsworth Television Company. Right: Vladimir Zworykin of the R. C. A. Victor Laboratory.

House Shelves Guam Defenses; Trade and Peace

Britain offers Germany friendship, but cites own growing strength in armaments.

Navy bill is passed by House; Senate committee seeks to increase limit on Army planes.

BLACKBURN, England, Feb. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, using Shakespearean verse to express his confidence, last night offered to win Germany's friendship with trade, but warned that Britain was strong enough "to maintain her rights and liberties against any who might be rash enough to attack them."

Speaking to Conservative Party members in this Lancashire cotton-mill town, the Prime Minister said war materials were "pouring" out of British factories and added "we may well feel that, to quote from our own Shakespeare:

"'Come the three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them.'"

He took his quotation from Shakespeare's King John. The line ends, "Nought shall make us rue, if England to itself do rest but true."

He toned down his quotation, however, with the remark, "I do not speak these words in any boastful, still less in any aggressive, spirit.

Threaten No One

"Our armaments threaten no one, nor have we any thought of anything but friendliness to any people in the world."

Pointing out that Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, is going to Berlin as head of a British trade mission, Mr. Chamberlain suggested "the way of trade . . . may turn out to be the best and quickest way of bringing about a better understanding between our two countries."

His speech foreshadowed "speedy termination" of the Spanish war and he told Conservatives that that prospect, coupled with Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech of Jan. 30, "encourages me to hope that forces making for an upward turn in the trend of trade may be allowed this year to have opportunity of developing their effect unhampered by political anxieties."

Praise for Hitler Speech

Mr. Chamberlain had words of praise for Reichsführer Hitler's speech, saying, "It is a most significant fact that the easing of international tension which made itself felt after the German Chancellor's speech at the end of last month produced instantaneous improvement in trade reports from all parts of the country."

He defined his own foreign policy as a "policy of peace through strength," which will neglect no opportunity of breaking down suspicions and antagonisms and at the same time will build up steadily and resolutely, with the help of our friends within and without the Empire, a strength so formidable as to maintain our rights and liberties against any who might be rash enough to attack them.

Turning to Britain's vast armament program, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"When huge armaments are being piled up on every hand, we cannot avoid a certain anxiety lest some incident, perhaps trifling in itself, should set in motion the machinery that would bring them (the armaments) into motion."

Britain Can Pay

He said Britain could pay for the program without damaging her credit.

Police, guarding the Prime Minister against any possible bomb attack in view of recent outrages by members of the Irish Republican Army, required women entering the hall to open their handbags for inspection.

Police lines around the building kept back thousands who clamored for admission. Only persons with tickets were permitted in the hall.

The crowd of 8,000 which packed the building sang "For he's a jolly

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The controversial item of $5,000,000 for the fortification of the island of Guam was stricken from the Navy's $54,000,000 appropriation bill in the House today by a vote of 205 to 163 despite a hard fight by Administration leaders to keep the provision intact.

Meanwhile, the bill itself, providing for naval air and submarine bases was itself passed and sent to the Senate.

The Senate Committee action has boosted the proposed new Army Air Force limit to 6,000 planes. This would be irrespective of the 3,000 limit set for the Navy and would mean that within the next two years American air power would rival that of most European powers with a total strength of 9,000 planes—the approximate number Germany is widely supposed to have possessed at the time of the Munich crisis.

The House debate centered almost exclusively on the question of spending $5,000,000 to dredge the harbor of Guam for seaplane and submarine purposes. In other respects Republicans and Democrats generally agreed. The measure originally contemplated a three-year development program for 12 bases to cost a total of $65,000,000.

Air Base Plans

In committee stage a debate arose over the respective merits of Jacksonville versus Miami, Florida, as the southernmost continental air base. It was decided to reconvene the Naval Board which had recommended Jacksonville. Pending further study Jacksonville was cut out and developments near Philadelphia substituted. Other air and submarine base developments provided in the bill are as follows:

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii; Midway Island; Wake Island; Palmyra Island; Kodiak, Alaska; Sitka, Alaska; San Juan, Puerto Rica; and Pensacola, Florida.

Amounts proposed to be spent at each place during the first year ranged from $750,000,000 at Sitka to $3,000,000 at Kaneohe. Most of the work contemplated is harbor dredging and air field levelling.

No Limit, Army's Plea

The Senate Committee action in boosting the new limit for the Army Air Corps came as a result of Army requests for removal of all limits. The old limit still in effect is 2,320 planes. The bill as passed by the House with only 15 negative votes lifted it to 5,500. But Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, requested the Senate Committee to substitute an indefinite limit in order that the Army might take advantage of possible savings from large orders.

The Committee was impressed by the argument that if given some leeway the Army might be able to obtain more planes for the same amount of money than possible with a rigid limit. However, it felt that a top of 6,000 planes should be adequate for the Army. Other minor changes were made in the bill by the Senate Committee which then reported favorably to the Senate.

As it now stands the Army bill provides for total expenditures of $358,000,000 of which $170,000,000 is for airplane procurement, and the balance for costs incidental to a more than 100 per cent increase in the size of the Army Air Force.

Townsend Plan Is Denounced By Economists He Belittles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Well-known economists told the House Ways and Means Committee today that Townsendite claims of a $200 a month ultimate yield for all persons over 60 from their pension plan are "grossly exaggerated."

In the Committee's ears was still ringing last week's declaration from Dr. Francis E. Townsend, President of the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., That he didn't "give a hoot" for the opinions of most economists, when Dr. Harold C. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution and a group of college professors appeared to pronounce his plan "fantastic."

On the basis of present national income it is doubtful whether the Townsend proposal would yield more than $30 a month for 10,000,000 old people and rising prices would decrease the buying power of that, Dr. Moulton told the Committee.

Authors of the Townsend Plan are promising $100 a month at the start and larger pensions later on.

Other economists who pronounced the plan unsound included Dr. Willford I. King, of New York University; Prof. Albert G. Hart, University of Chicago, and J. Frederic Dewhurst, of the Twentieth Century Fund of New York.

Has Hidden Danger

The 2 per cent transaction tax, proposed by the Townsend bill, Dr. Moulton said, sounds "innocent enough," but if applied as intended would absorb from 25 to 30 per cent of the national income." He explained, "a tax on transactions pyramids for the simple reason that one product is sold many times.

"Why," he asked, "should the masses contribute substantial sums out of their meager income for support on a vastly higher plane of living of those whose families are reared and whose needs are much less than when they were younger?" The masses, he said, would have to contribute indirectly, if not directly, because a succession of sales taxes on transactions would cumulatively advance prices and affect the standard of living.

Won't Put Anyone to Work

The Townsend Plan, Dr. Moulton estimated, would increase tax receipts to something like $32,000,000,000, compared with the present total of $12,000,000,000.

The transactions tax, in the Townsend Plan, would yield more than the General Welfare Federation's proposed gross income tax, he said, because the latter would permit deductions for wages and commissions paid as a part of the cost of manufacture.

Dr. King described the plan as "robbing Peter to pay Paul," adding it "would not add $1 to purchasing

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Intimate Message from Washington

Should Douglas, SEC Head, Succeed Brandeis on the Supreme Court, Balance of Opinion of Big Business Would Be Maintained

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

In 1906 a man with rust-colored whiskers named Charles E. Hughes, who was regarded as a radical by enemies, showed that life insurance policyholders do not really control their companies as they are supposed to. As everybody knows, Mr. Hughes ended up on the Supreme Court.

Today a rather gnome-like man, who wears baggy clothes by preference and rumples his tow hair, is making a new investigation of life insurance. This is William O. Douglas, head of the Securities & Exchange Commission, and oddly enough, he too, is being prominently mentioned for the Supreme Court. In fact, Mr. Roosevelt seems as likely as not to put him on the Court if Westerners can be made to believe that he is really and truly a Westerner. Mr. Roosevelt thinks it about time that the West had a representative on the Court, and although Mr. Douglas passed his professional life in the East, ultimately following graduation from Columbia University with a law school professorate at Yale, it happens that he was born in Maine, Minn., the son of a Presbyterian home missionary, and brought up near Yakima, Wash.

Mr. Douglas is a man to know in any case, whatever his Court chances are. In legal outlook, he markedly resembles Louis D. Brandeis, whose recent retirement caused the Court vacancy. All through the current life insurance investigation by the Monopoly Committee which Mr. Douglas is conducting, the emphasis has been on bigness. Mr. Justice Brandeis was sensitive about bigness, too. A good many people thought he carried his abhorrence of bigness too far. They felt that the time had passed when it was possible to break up the big corporations into little ones. Maybe they were right and Mr. Justice Brandeis was wrong. But at any rate, right or wrong, Mr. Douglas shares the same view.

Take this question of the huge Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It has assets of $5,000,000,000. Mr. Douglas can't help wondering if it wouldn't be better, competitively and every other way, if a big company like that were split into 10 smaller companies with capital of "only" $500,000,000 each, operating competitively in 10 different sections of the country instead of in New York. He would like to keep home capital at home. Somehow or other, he feels that some curb or restraint on size is absolutely necessary.

Not a Strutful Fellow

Mr. Douglas is an informal sort of a man. Just to look at, without knowing, he is not very impressive. His eyes are a steely blue color and when he becomes absorbed they become intense. He is an incorrigible idealist. You can't talk to him without feeling he is sincere, whether you agree with him or not. At his desk, talking to stray callers he is apt to pull out a drawer, swing his swivel chair around, hook his legs up over the drawer, and half recline there in a relaxed position while giving forcible expression to his inner knowledge of modern finance and modern business.

Nearly everybody agrees, Wall Street included, that Mr. Douglas did a remarkably good administrative job in the SEC, where he has finally worked out a formula accepted by the public utilities, and brought about reorganization of the New York Stock Exchange.

Just at present Mr. Douglas is all-absorbed in the life insurance study. Only the first phase of this has been presented. Emphasis has been on bigness and the concentration of wealth and economic power in a few hands at the top. Later on, another phase will open up the question, "Does your life insurance cost too much?" That ought to be interesting since 64,000,000 Americans are insured today. To the sum of $110,000,000,000.

The thing that alarms Mr. Douglas is the way this economic power of the life insurance companies is concentrated in a few hands. I use the word "alarms," and I think it is a fair interpretation of Mr. Douglas' thought. He does not charge that the control exercised by the companies is vicious or venal; the question to him is whether it is safe to so deal out the cards that a few men have such terrific power.

The public does not yet realize what Mr. Douglas is driving at in his inquiry, and it may be that he will never get his story across. That is always the risk in a story that depends so much on statistics. It is hard to emotionalize it, or to see it in human terms.

For the Public to Read

But these facts that he has brought out are there for the public to read; the assets of life insurance companies today are $27,600,000,000. Eighty per cent of this is in the hands of 16 top companies. These assets are liquid and flexible and consequently wield a vastly greater influence than industrial companies of the same size.

At the end of 1938, 49 large companies owned:

11 per cent of the direct and guaranteed debt of the Federal Government.
22.9 per cent of all rail bonds.
22 per cent of the public utility debt.
15 per cent of the industrial debt.
11 per cent of total farm mortgages.
14 per cent of all city mortgages.
9.9 per cent of all state, county, municipal and subdivisional debt.

These companies have grown large very quickly. There seems to be no limit to their expansion. They now dominate the savings market. They are the key to such problems as railroad reorganization and public utility co-operation. Mr. Douglas sees them as a sort of fulcrum of economic power in the Nation. The companies are run by self-perpetuating directorates whose members are in close alliance, physically and in outlook, with the captains of industry and finance.

If Mr. Douglas has a solution for this problem of bigness he hasn't expressed it. All that can be said so far is that he is acutely conscious of the problem as a problem, just as Mr. Justice Brandeis was. If he should finally go to the Court, his judicial opinions would be shaped by this outlook. And if he should not go, he will still be one of the most forceful influences in Washington.

Richard L. Strout

Britain and France Speed Move to Recognize Franco

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—Senator Léon Bérard, semi-official French envoy to the Spanish Insurgent regime, crossed into Spain today for final negotiations expected to bring early French and British recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco's Government.

A meeting of the French Cabinet was set for Feb. 27 to study reports of Mr. Bérard's Burgos negotiations. It was expected the Cabinet then would decide on formal recognition in an effort to counteract German and Italian influence in Spain.

M. Bérard is to meet the Franco Foreign Minister, Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, to complete talks preliminary to establishing formal diplomatic relations. These parleys were initiated after General Franco's forces captured Barcelona Jan. 26.

Both M. Bérard and the British Agent in Burgos, Sir Robert M. Hodgson, expect to see Señor Gomez tonight, so that the French emissary can return to Paris tomorrow.

When full recognition is decided upon, France and Britain are expected to take the step simultaneously.

The Spanish Government Ambassador, Pablo de Azcarate y Florez, was understood to have been informed during a call at the British Foreign Office today that British recognition of the Franco Government was imminent. This might be deferred until the French are ready, but Britain apparently is anxious to act quickly.

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—The Foreign Office announced that Turkey had recognized Gen. Francisco Franco's regime as the legitimate Government of Spain.

Peace with honor, French aim; Chamberlain reported at work on mediating Italian claims on France; Il Duce reassures Franco: Page 2.

Television Faces Technical And Economic Limits

Television is one of the most widely discussed subjects today as it makes its debut in the United States as a regular service. So much of the talk is based on misinformation, resulting from a long publicity build-up, that the Monitor sent the writer to make a first-hand survey of the situation. His analysis, based on the background of a close study of television since C. Francis Jenkins first sent pictures in Washington in 1925, is being published in a series of six articles of which this is the third.

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — New York City, Schenectady, and possibly Los Angeles will be the starting cities for television this year. Albany, Troy, Amsterdam, and Saratoga, New York, will be in the range of the Schenectady transmitter. A 50-mile

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'First' Tannhäuser Prelude Rushed for Toscanini's Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—A small army of copyists is at work today on Richard Wagner's newly recovered "first" prelude to "Tannhäuser" to orchestrate it in time for a radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company's Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Arturo Toscanini over a NBC Nation-wide hook-up at 10 o'clock Saturday night, Feb. 25. It will be the first time the prelude, which was superseded by one Wagner later wrote, will have been played, according to music critics.

The prelude was found in the Library of Congress after a long search of the multitudinous music files and sources in this City.

Lawrence Gilman, music critic, on finding reference to the work in an old volume on the German composer, reported his find to Mr. Toscanini, who did not know of the existence of the prelude. A diligent search was then made among the music collections here.

Carl Engel, President of G. Schrimdr, Inc., and formerly music librarian of the Library of Congress, was finally interrogated and recalled that he had purchased the manuscript years ago for the Governmental library.

The Congressional Library rushed a photostat copy of the music here in reply to a telephone call and it is now being orchestrated and rehearsed.

Wagner is believed to have abandoned his "first" prelude because it was too long and anticipated too closely the action in the third act of the opera. Mr. Toscanini will play the score on the all-Wagner concert next Saturday, which will be his final radiocast this season.

Shakespeare No. 1 in Vienna

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Shakespeare is the most popular dramatist, and Goethe's "Faust" is the most popular single play, with audiences at the Burgtheater here, according to statistics recently published. During the last 50 years Shakespeare has received 1,500 performances, while "Faust" has been played 600 times.

Shakespeare's runner-up is Schiller, with 1,000 performances, and the third place among the dramatists is taken by the Austrian writer Grillparzer, whose works have been presented on 800 occasions. Schiller's "Wallenstein" trilogy and his "Maria Stuart" tread upon the heels of "Faust" in the competition for individual performances.

Altogether the Burgtheater has presented 505 plays and 411 operas. Comedy has accounted for 40 per cent of the plays, heavy drama for 32 per cent and lighter drama for 28 per cent.

Indictment Found In Shoe Pay Case

The first indictment of an employer for alleged failure to pay a worker a minimum of 25 cents an hour under the Federal Wage-and-Hour Act of 1938 was returned today by a Grand Jury in Boston.

After hearing charges presented by Assistant United States Attorney General Joseph E. Brill of Washington, a jury in the United States District Court indicted Brown's Contract Stitching, Inc., of Lawrence, Mass., a firm engaged in processing partly-finished shoes, and its treasurer and general manager, Nathan Brown.

The firm and its manager are charged with failure to pay the universal minimum wage fixed by the Wage-Hour, or Fair Labor Standards, Act, with falsification of records, failure to keep records, and interstate shipment of goods produced without payment of the minimum wage.

The Grand Jury handed its report to Judge George C. Sweeney after hearing Mr. Brill in the Department of Justice's first attempt to secure compliance with the statute, which went into effect last Oct. 24. A case against a Greater Boston firm is to be presented to the Grand Jury tomorrow, according to court circles here.

The phase of Federal wage-and-hour regulation that is getting under way in this New England city—the enforcement phase—will be watched closely throughout the Country, because it was in the enforcement phase that the old NIRA, predecessor of the Wage-Hour Act, broke down.

It now remains to be shown whether basic working conditions can be established on a national scale by this simplified statute. The principal test, in the opinion of observers, will be in the effort to enforce the Act against those whom Gen. Hugh Johnson in old NIRA days designated the "chiselers."

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'Peace With Honor' Is Set as Goal by Daladier

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—France, with what Frenchmen considered implied American and British support, today took the firmest stand for "peace with honor" that it has adopted since Italy started the campaign for a share of French African colonies.

Premier Edouard Daladier, in a pointed address last night to the American Club of Paris, made plain his Government's policy of bending every reasonable effort to maintain peace but refusing to yield to "blackmail."

"We reject any idea of surrender," Premier Daladier declared. "We cannot admit anything but peace with honor."

Reply to Critics

The Premier's words were interpreted widely as a reply to American criticism, like that in the address by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, denouncing the English-French appeasement policy.

M. Daladier expressed confidence, nevertheless, in the "solidarity" of France and the United States in working for liberty and democracy.

Premier Daladier, asserting France will not pay for peace by sacrificing her liberty, said his country was "resolved to make her rights respected."

"When it becomes a question of independence of our fatherland and the integrity of our territory," he said, "we are resolved to stand firm in the face of all threats."

At the same time the Premier reiterated his country's readiness to "participate, in a spirit of reciprocal good faith and under effective measures of control, in any sincere work of limitation and even reduction of armaments."

U. S.-French Co-operation

Asserting the United States and France must band together in working for peace, M. Daladier added: "We know that in this work of peace there will be, as there is today, a solidarity between us." He continued:

"We do not need to be bound by texts nor by pledges, to strive, together, for what we believe to be the good of humanity. We do not need to make contracts with each other. We are bound together by the fact alone that we all serve the same cause: the cause of liberty and justice."

In closing, Premier Daladier saluted President Roosevelt as "one of the guides of the world's will to peace, who has given to our France so many proofs of his affectionate interest. At the present moment there is not a Frenchman, no matter how humble, who, dreaming of peace, does not envisage his countenance and turn toward him with hope."

Nowhere in M. Daladier's address was there a reference to Germany or Italy by name. But the French Premier's remarks on "threats" and a determination to keep France's "patrimony" were in French eyes plainly directed to Italy.

Although Italy still has not presented formally her demand for a share of French colonial territory, the Fascist press campaign remained a major cause of concern to France.

The impression here is that Italy is awaiting to the end of the Spanish Civil War before pressing these claims.

United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt said the United States was preoccupied with a "growing apprehension that if there should be a war in Europe, we might be drawn into it." He added that "we know we will not start a war with any nation. We are not in the habit of starting wars."

He referred to Washington as "a President who would doubtless have been hanged as a traitor if it had not been for the assistance given him by the French."

The strongest applause of the evening was reserved for the Duke of Windsor, whom Club President Max Shoop introduced with the remark that his presence gave the occasion a "triumvirate" nature.

Despite shouts of "speech" the former King of Britain smilingly declined to address the Club.

Rogers Peet

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842 were $55

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866 were $50
1264 were $45

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OVERCOATS
436 were $85
238 were $80
326 were $75
848 were $65
562 were $55

$45 now

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Broadway at 35th St.
Broadway at 13th St.
B'way at Warren St.
B'way at Liberty St.

Britain and France Plan For Joint Action in War

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The House of Commons has approved Britain's gigantic share in the international arms race after Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had admitted it might "lead to the bankruptcy of every country in Europe."

At the same time the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. W. S. Morrison, speaking for Baron Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, on Feb. 21 disclosed that the British and French General Staffs were working on a joint inclusive plan to make effective use of all the two nation's resources—men, munitions, and war potentials—in event the two are involved in war.

Mr. Chamberlain's Government won approval of its plan to double its power to borrow for defense purposes, increasing the limit from £400,000,000 to £800,000,000 without division after the House had rejected by a vote of 310 to 127 a Labor amendment to reduce the maximum. The amendment was merely a technical procedure which initiated a two-day full debate on defense.

In discussing the Anglo-French military staff talks Mr. Morrison said "the Government fully agrees with Mr. Churchill that, once involved in war, we could not proceed upon a principle of limited liability."

Members of Parliament took that to mean that a British expeditionary force would be dispatched to France's aid if it were attacked, as was done in the World War.

Earlier in the debate Mr. Winston Churchill had demanded that the Government give France that assurance. There has been speculation that Britain might plan to confine its aid to naval and air forces.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, who summed up the debate for the Labor Opposition, declared that the September Munich agreement was responsible for the tremendous loan the Government plans, adding it meant putting the country into bondage for three generations.

To this Mr. Morrison retorted that "had there been no Munich it would not have been a question of three generations, it might have meant destruction of one generation and bondage of a number of generations."

The Air Ministry yesterday issued supplementary estimates showing an additional £7,990,100 was necessary to meet Royal Air Force expenditures for the year ending March 31.

All but £100 of this increase over the £73,500,000 provided in the budget was provided from other Government funds. Of the increase, £300,000 was for supplying airplanes for India. Original plans to increase the 85,000 Air Force personnel to 96,000 were exceeded, with recruiting up to 102,000.

Eire Would Keep Neutral in War, De Valera States

DUBLIN (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera emphasized in a statement Feb. 22 that Eire would try to maintain neutrality in any future war despite difficulties which might result from maintaining trade with Britain.

Mr. de Valera's statement was intended to clarify a speech he made in Parliament.

[On Feb. 16, Mr. de Valera said that Eire's trade relations with Britain would cause any country warring against the latter to class Eire as a combatant.

"Their object then would be to bomb our ports and make it impossible for us to carry on our trade," he said. "It is to defend our territory against such possible attacks that we consider it advisable to bring in increased estimates for defense."]

The present statement said Eire had no commitments with Britain and remained "free to follow any course Irish interests might dictate." He said the best way to maintain neutrality would be to prepare to "defend ourselves."

Britain's own interests, at the same time, make it necessary for it to help Eire repulse any foreign attack, he declared.

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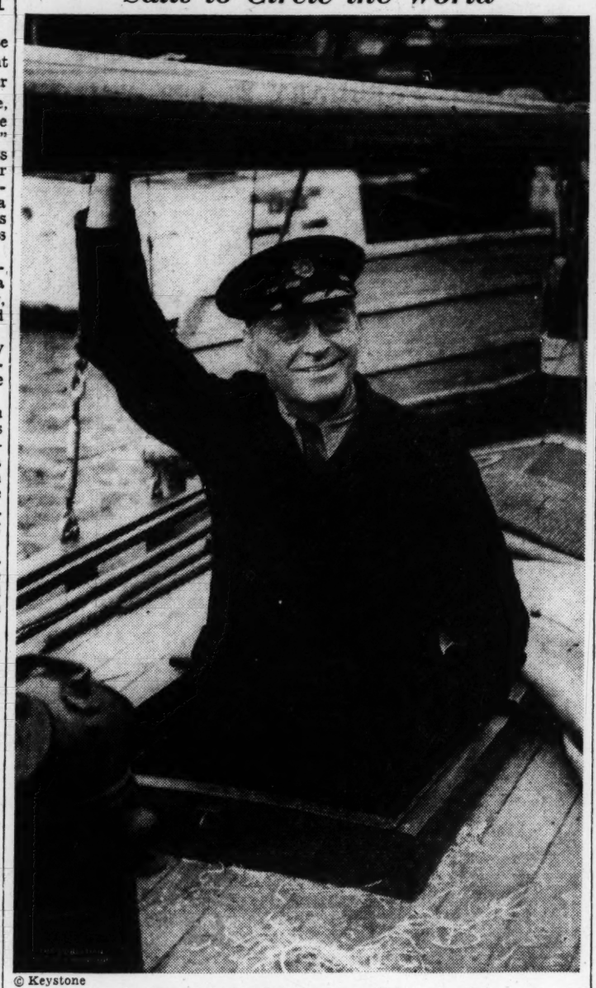

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On Board the Reverie at Plymouth

The Rev. John Antle knows the sea.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Somebody must have broken that almost unbreakable rule that Britons traveling in a railway carriage never speak to each other, for the Rev. John Antle, founder of the Columbia Coast Mission, in British Columbia, is taking with him as sole companion on a round-the-world voyage in his 48-foot cutter Reverie, Mr. J. B. Scragg, of Exeter, whom he met, merely by chance, on a train.

But the clergyman is not an actual inhabitant of England; he comes from British Columbia, so perhaps that explains things a bit. He retired from his mission work two years ago, sold his British Columbia property to buy the yacht, and now he is in Plymouth all set for a voyage of the world aboard his small craft.

The Reverie is only 48 feet overall, 40 feet on the water line, 10 feet in beam, and 5 feet draft. But this voyage, in the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Antle, can scarcely be more hazardous than crossing a busy Plymouth street. Evidently the clergyman is more at home on the "wild waves" of the ocean than in the flowing tides of street traffic. He has, after all, navigated his own boat since early boyhood.

British Not Asked to Act In French-Italian Dispute

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Lords today that neither the French nor Italian Governments had shown a desire for "third party mediation" in their dispute over colonial possessions.

He said no such move could be undertaken "unless and until both parties desire it."

The Italian Government, Lord Halifax said, had not yet formally indicated "what they think the precise points of difference are between themselves and France."

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP)—Hints of mediation by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of the differences arising from Italian aspirations toward French territory appeared today in two Italian newspapers.

Il Popolo di Roma, in a dispatch from London, said Mr. Chamberlain was preparing a plan to settle Italy's as yet unofficial claims for French colonial concessions.

Il Resto del Carlino of Bologna, one of Italy's leading provincial organs, at the same time listed Fascist obstacles to mediation by Mr. Chamberlain and said Italy would prefer Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany to Mr. Chamberlain, but "sincerely hoped for success" on the Briton's part.

Il Popolo's dispatch said overtures were made by Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, in recent conversations here with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

It quoted an "excellent" British informant who, it said, did not know whether definite proposals yet had been submitted.

The Bologna newspaper asked in its account if Mr. Chamberlain understood that:

1. Italy does not intend to accept a small concession.
2. Italy intends that all its "natural aspirations" be satisfied fully.
3. Mediation means compromise and Italy rejects compromises.

Further conversations between Lord Perth and Count Ciano are expected after the latter returns from Warsaw for which he is leaving tonight.

French Army Heads Meet

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 23 (AP)—Chiefs of France's armed forces in Africa met in extraordinary conference here yesterday following upon reinforcement of Italian troops in Libya.

Gen. August Nogues, co-ordinator of French African forces which number some 100,000 men, planned to fly to Paris immediately after the meeting to report directly to Premier Edouard Daladier.

The urgent meeting followed hard on the heels of reports of a clash between French and Italian troops in southeastern Tunisia. Although both the French Resident-General, Erik Labonne, and the Italian Consulate-General in Tunis denied that any clash had occurred, the military conference was considered highly significant.

Among the Army and Air Corps leaders conferring with General Nogues was Gen. Amedee Blanc, commander of French troops in Tunisia. Reinforcement of the 35,000 French troops in Tunisia with troops from Algeria and Morocco was said to be under consideration.

Reinforcement of Italian troops in Libya to a total of some 60,000, coupled with the presence there of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of the Italian General Staff, brought strict precautionary measures by the French Army in Tuisia.

Duce Reassures Franco

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini told Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain yesterday that "Italian legionnaires are at your orders until final victory."

Il Duce telegraphed his assurance to General Franco in acknowledgment of greetings from the Nationalist leader on the occasion of a military review in Barcelona, former Government Capital.

General Franco messaged Premier Mussolini that "The Spanish people acclaimed Italy and her Duce," and Il Duce replied, "I return your greetings with great cordiality, confirming that the Italian legionnaires are at your orders until final victory."

Reich Bars Service In French Legion

BERLIN (AP)—The Interior Minister, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, decreed Feb. 22 that any German in full possession of his reason who enters the French Foreign Legion or prolongs his present period of service would lose German citizenship.

The same penalty was ordered for former Legionnaires if they quit Germany illegally after returning from French Legion service.

DNB, the official German news agency, said that "membership in the Foreign Legion serves interests which are completely alien to the German Nation."

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Proud of Company Under His Umbrella

By the Associated Press

Blackburn, England, Feb. 23

Commenting upon his "many hours of anxiety" concerning Europe's peace and upon the famous umbrella he has carried on his peace trips to the Continent, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said in the course of his address here Feb. 22:

"It is the greatest possible encouragement and support to me to think that I have under that old umbrella so many of my own fellow countrymen and countrywomen who believe with me that peace is the greatest blessing any country can enjoy. . . ."

While Mr. Chamberlain spoke a group of unemployed marched outside the hall, displaying umbrellas which were inscribed: "1914 heroes—1939 workless."

Hong Kong Bombing a 'Mistake,' Japan Says

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office announced today that the bombing of a railway station within British Hong Kong Feb. 21 had been explained as a "mistake" to the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie.

It was said that Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita invited Sir Robert to call today and had offered an explanation of the attack, saying that one Japanese plane dropped a projectile within the Crown Colony boundary "by mistake." Mr. Arita expressed regret.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23 (AP)—Japanese authorities seeking a stronger hand in administration of the International Settlement of Shanghai turned today to the commanders of United States armed forces for presentation of their requests.

The Japanese arranged to see Admiral Harry Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Col. Joseph C. Fegan, commanding the Fourth Regiment of Marines stationed here.

The Japanese already had conferred with civil authorities of the Settlement and with the Commanders of British and Italian defense forces. Japanese Marines, yesterday with Italian consent, took over part of the Italian defense sector in the northwest corner of the City.

Because the Italian defense zone lies outside the permanent boundaries of the Settlement this occupation was not regarded as invasion of the settlement itself.

Greater Share of Control

The Japanese ascribed their pressure for a greater hand in the internationally-administered Settlement to the necessity of suppressing a wave of crime, including assassinations of pro-Japanese Chinese.

The Japanese have declined to make public the exact nature of their requests. Unofficially it was indicated that these were merely a renewal of approaches made late last year for increased Japanese participation in the Settlement police force, now British-controlled.

The Japanese-sponsored Government at Nanking which controls the Local Government in Shanghai, exclusive of foreign-controlled areas, was reported to have instituted a plan to pay benefits to the families of Chinese assassinated for pro-Japanism.

The Chinese press said the family of Tcheng Loh (Chen Lu), Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, was to receive 100,000 Chinese dollars (about $15,700). Tcheng was killed in his home here Sunday by Chinese gunmen.

The Chinese press said that henceforth families of assassinated officials would receive between 10,000 and 100,000 Chinese dollars, according to the rank of the slain men.

Japanese and members of the Japanese-dominated Government were hopeful that the insurance scheme would counteract fears of assassination sufficiently to enable them to continue to recruit officials.

Two policemen were killed Feb. 22 in a fresh outbreak of violence in the International Settlement. The victims, a policeman of the local Japanese-dominated Chinese administration and a sergeant of the Chinese Settlement police, were shot down when gunmen attacked a police patrol on Singapore road, adjacent to the Japanese-occupied territory.

Police investigation disclosed that the slayers had entered the Settlement from Japanese territory. All were armed with German-type guns and all escaped into the Japanese territory.

Virtual Ultimatum Given

The Japanese Government instructed Yoshiaki Miura, its Consul General in Shanghai, to present a virtual ultimatum to the Municipal Council of International Settlement demanding that anti-Japanese terrorism be stopped immediately in the Settlement.

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita's instructions, cabled after Mr. Arita had conferred with representatives of the Foreign Office, Admiralty and War Office, were not disclosed, but the newspaper Asahi reported that Japan was demanding:

1. The prompt arrest of terrorists.
2. Greater Japanese representation on the Council, which for several years has comprised five Britons, five Chinese, two Americans, and two Japanese.
3. A fundamental reorganization of the Settlement, now administered by the Council, which is elected annually under the supervision of the foreign consular body, including the United States Consul General.

Meanwhile 800 policemen and soldiers, including 100 Japanese, arrested nearly 200 persons in raids on opium and gambling resorts in Japanese-occupied territory adjoining the International Settlement.

There have been 53 political assassinations in the past 15 months in or near the Settlement.

Tientsin Fence Charged

TIENTSIN, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Japanese are building an electrified fence around Tientsin's foreign Concessions—Japanese, Italian, British, and French—and have urged the British and French to take drastic action against Communistic elements.

The Japanese Consul called at British and French Consulates last night and made representations in view of the situation in Shanghai, asking action to prevent untoward incidents.

Japanese Army engineers are constructing a bridge across the Hai River, establishing a link between the Japanese and Italian concessions. Japanese now must enter the French Concession to reach the International Bridge.

It is believed that the electrified fence is designed to halt commercial traffic into the foreign areas.

More Aid From Russia?

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Chinese press reports that the Soviet Russian Ambassador to the Central Chinese Government, Ivan Luganets-Orelsky, would return to Moscow early in March with prooposals for more assistance to the Chinese in their war against Japan.

The proposals, it was said, would include "strengthening of the Soviet Far Eastern forces, especially along the border of Manchukuo, and mobilization of Outer Mongolian troops."

Chinese military quarters said that the Japanese now have nine Army divisions and 40 planes in Shansi Province in the drive to wipe out Chinese guerrillas who have been harassing Japanese garrisons and communications for more than a year.

48 Foreigners Quit Kuling

ABOARD THE U. S. GUNBOAT OAHU, in the Yangtze River, China, Feb. 23 (AP)—Fifty-five of 103 foreigners marooned by the Chinese-Japanese war at Kuling remained today at that besieged mountain-top resort.

Forty-eight of the original group, including eight Americans, yesterday were escorted down the mountainside, through Chinese and Japanese lines to Kiukiang, about 15 miles north of Kuling.

They escaped ahead of a deadline set by the Japanese for an intensive drive to clear Lushan mountain of stubborn Chinese forces.

Forty-seven of them were taken aboard the Japanese steamer Naruto Maru for the 450-mile trip downriver to Shanghai. The forty-eighth, J. V. W. Bergamini of New York City, sailed upriver from Kiukiang aboard the gunboat Oahu bound for Hankow.

Of the 55 remaining at Kuling some were unable to make the difficult journey down the mountainside to safety, others chose to remain at their work.

Destroyer Launched

OSAKA, Japan, Feb. 23 (AP)—Japan launched a new destroyer, the Natsushio, today. The Government gave no details concerning its size or armament.

Soviet and Japan Remain At Odds on Fishing Issue

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (AP)—Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and the Japanese Ambassador, Shigenori Togo, discussed their Far Eastern fisheries dispute for two hours, but afterward appeared as far removed from a settlement as ever.

Mr. Litvinoff was reported to have told the Ambassador that information in Japanese newspapers appeared to indicate the Japanese fleet was planning to help Japanese fishermen take what they want in Siberian waters.

He was said to have warned that such an attempt would be dangerous and would "not be localized" as was the Changkufeng incident of last August.

The Changkufeng incident was settled in a truce after Japanese and Soviet forces had repeatedly clashed along the Siberian-Korean-Manchukuo border.

Mr. Togo was said to have replied that the Japanese Government "will take all necessary measures to protect Japanese interests."

Japanese sources said Mr. Togo first repeated his request for cancellation of the fisheries auction scheduled for March 15. If it is held, he was reported to have warned, the Japanese would not participate in the bidding.

[Fishery lots off the Siberian coast are auctioned periodically, with Japanese concerns bidding along with Russian. Under past procedure under an old Japanese-Russian Treaty, repeatedly extended until last year, a certain number of the fishing lots went to Japan without auction. The Japanese now protest that Russia has withdrawn a number of these lots from the exclusive Japanese auction. The fishing grounds are one of Japan's most important sources of food and industry.]

Despite the exchange there apparently was not a complete breakdown in negotiations, for Mr. Togo and Mr. Litvinoff were said to have agreed to meet again after consulting their respective Governments.

French-Soviet Conference

MOSCOW (AP)—The new French Ambassador, Paul Emil Naggiar, was received by War Commissar Clement E. Voroshiloff, Feb. 21. The subject of their conversation was not made public.

The fact that it is unusual for the War Commissar to receive Ambassadors caused observers to wonder whether Moscow and Paris were considering some move to restore the prestige of the French-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact, which was badly shaken by the Czecho-Slovak crisis.

The conference took place just one day after receipt of the news that Britain is sending a trade negotiator to Moscow.

Ambassador Naggiar paid a call on Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars on Feb. 17.

Big Red Fleet Forecast

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (AP)—The secret launching of a new fighting ship for the Soviet Navy was reported today in the Government organ Izvestia.

The account in Izvestia's edition commemorating the 21st anniversary of the Red Army did not disclose the new warship's name, tonnage or even where it was launched. Officials kept all details closely guarded secrets.

Izvestia's caption said merely, "this is one of the first," referring to a new naval building program outlined in an article in the same edition by Navy Commissar M. P. Frinovsky, who predicted that the Soviet Navy would become invincible.

"We are constructing a large, powerful fleet to defend the Country's wealth and the peaceful labor of citizens of the Soviet Union," Mr. Frinovsky wrote.

"While pursuing a constant policy of peace, demonstrating repeatedly to all countries an aim to safeguard peace, the Soviet Union cannot remain passive and indifferent in the face of the furious armaments race carried on by capitalistic countries.

"Our own industry during recent years has built and armed many new ships for the Navy which, in military quality, are not only equal to the ships of imperialistic navies but even superior to them.

"During the Third Five-Year Plan (started last year) our sea forces will be augmented with powerful big ships armed with long range artillery."

[Just a week ago it was revealed that Russia was sending a naval mission to the United States for an undisclosed purpose.]

The anniversary also introduced a new oath which soldiers and sailors of the Red defense forces took for the first time.

That certain revolutionary phrases were left out of the new oath led some foreign observers to conclude that the functions of Russia's fighters will be simply to obey orders—leaving to the political leaders to decide when, where and how to use armed might.

The old "Socialist" oath, for instance, spoke of "revolutionary discipline" and the soldiers and sailors swore "to direct all my attention and thought for the grand aim of the emancipation of all toilers."

The new oath simply stresses obedience and readiness to make any sacrifice in defense of the Soviet fatherland. But it does not suggest that Soviet ideals must be defended throughout the world.

According to some observers the new oath means that Russia is moving toward greater freedom of action in world affairs, with Moscow no longer to be regarded as tied down to any particular side in a future conflict.

Newspapers proudly point to preparedness and the "striking power" of the military forces as compared to poorly-equipped revolutionary troops in 1918.

The present numerical strength of the Soviet Army and Navy is a closely guarded military secret. There was an official announcement, however, more than two years ago, which said the Army numbered 1,300,000 men.

Closer Rome-Tokyo Ties

ROME (AP)—The new Japanese Ambassador to Rome, Toshio Shiratori, told a group of high Fascists Feb. 21 that Japan and Italy needed a "base more solid and durable" than "simple friendship."

The diplomat declared he intended to work for "collaboration of much vaster proportions between Italy and Japan."

His remarks were made at a banquet tendered him by the Society of Friends of Japan and attended by representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs and popular culture.

[Mr. Shiratori was among Japanese diplomats at Rome, London, Brussels, Insurgent Spain, Switzerland and Berlin who attended a conference in Paris Jan. 29 at which they were reported to have recommended against an outright military alliance among Italy, Germany, and Japan now leagued in the Anti-Comintern Pact.]

New Reich Border Defined in Book

BERLIN (AP) — Changes in Germany's frontier line since the annexation of Austria and the Sudetenland are enumerated in the new official Statistical Year Book which has just appeared.

The addition of Austria to the Reich made the German-Czech border the longest: 1,281 miles, compared with 955 before the anschluss.

Likewise, the German-Swiss frontier is now 325 miles long, compared with 260 miles before.

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Washington Sideglances

Those White House fish stories!—Hollywood, Boulder Dam, and Racine, Wis., included in royal itineraries—Beards gave Senators of older days that distinguished look—Mrs. Morgenthau's income tax.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Presidential Fish: President Roosevelt's cruise gives timeliness to Frances Perkins' story about the first great presidential fisherman.

There was a new baby at the White House in Grover Cleveland's day. No scales were available to weigh it, so they borrowed the President's fishing scales. The baby weighed 27 pounds!

Royal Tours: When Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark and his Princess Ingrid come to the United States this spring, they will visit Racine, Wis., the most Danish city in America, and William Knudsen, the bigges Danish-born industrialist.

The Prince's cousin, Crown Prince Olav of Norway and his Princess Martha, landing three weeks later, want to go to Hollywood to see Sonja Henie and the heroic sculptures at Boulder Dam done by Norwegian-born Oskar J. W. Hansen.

Noblesse oblige: Senator James M. Mead of New York was disappointed in one respect over his November promotion from the House to the Senate. He found the Senate gym consisted of "an old punching bag, a dilapidated wrestling mat and a swimming pool the size of a bathtub."

His protest brought him an invitation to continue to use the well-equipped House gym, but he had to take a little ribbing. "We all hope you haven't begun to wear frills on your shirttail," Representative James P. Richards (D), of South Carolina, wrote him.

Statesmen's beards: It was beards, winged collars, and light vests that made Senators look more distinguished 35 years ago. That's the conclusion to be drawn from an exhibit of Senators' photographs taken by Harris & Ewing the year they moved to their present location on F Street.

In those days every fourth Senator wore a beard. Today J. "Ham" Lewis of Illinois has the only one in the Senate.

that made Senators look more Maine and of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and the grandfather of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts are in the group, but not one present Senator.

Free Speech: No Congressman is hero to Capitol police. At a Spanish War Veterans' banquet in Baltimore last week, Representative Martin Dies was being praised for investigation of un-Americanism when the captain of the Capitol Police Force, William S. Orthman, rose from the floor and interrupted, "I have seen the Dies Committee in action. It appears to me that Congressman Dies wants to be Vice-President or hold some other important post."

Not at all unnerved by the impromptu criticism from one so close to the mighty, the toastmaster commented, "At any rate, we can be thankful that there is one country in the world where a man can get up on his feet and say what he thinks."

Even She: Even the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury can make mistakes in her income tax. The list of tax refunds for 1938 shows a return of $1,449 to Mrs. Henry Morgenthau for taxes she erroneously paid on a gift.

898 Steps: In honor of George Washington, Representative John R. Murdock, one-time Professor of History and Government, climbed the 898 steps to the top of the Washington Monument. For one thing he wanted to get a close look at Arizona's petrified wood marker on which the Arizona State Society is about to renew the gold leaf letters. But Mr. Murdock can think of easier ways to pay tribute to Washington and if anyone wants to see Arizona's stone, well, he advises them to ride the elevator to the top and walk down to it.

Off Again: Mrs. Roosevelt starts on another of her semi-annual lecture tours on March 5. This time she goes to the Southwest. Though her lecture manager, W. Colston Leigh of New York has little difficulty getting dates for the President's wife, backers are said to have encountered some trouble in selling tickets in the Deep South because of Mrs. Roosevelt's recent indorsement of the anti-lynching bill.

What Mrs. Roosevelt is paid for each lecture is a secret, but rumor says it runs a little over $1,000.

Pan-Americanism: Brazil's handsome Foreign Minister, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, here to stimulate United States-Brazilian trade has pleased officials by telling them that his fellow countrymen, usually undemonstrative at motion pictures are beginning to applaud flashes of President Roosevelt.

Where's the dictionary! Montana's freshman Representative, Jacob Thorkelson, is pretty disgusted with the way government is being run. A professor of anatomy, he described the Nation's capital to the House the other day as "vacuolated" which, according to the dictionary means "a small cavity of space in the tissues of an organism containing air or fluid."

Educators entertain: Interoffice parties are popular in Washington but seldom is one quite so self-sufficient as that given the other night by Dr. and Mrs. George F. Zook, head of the American Council on Education. Mrs. Kenneth Holland, whose husband is an educational advisor of the CCC, played for dancing and Dr. Homer P. Rainey, Director of the American Youth Commission and newly elected President of the University of Texas, sang solos.

They Get the Password

Topical

Part of Safety Campaign Week

Members of the Mobile Section of the Southampton Police Force teach children road safety.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—"No jay walkers here, Sergeant." Those children should not need the stentorian voice from a loud-speaker van to warn them about jay walking when they grow up. For the gentle voice of the "Force" comes to them in the Infant School, telling them how to use Belisha crossings, how to watch the traffic lights, in fact, to cultivate a youthful "pedestrian" sense.

Wonders of Research: Element Added

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The radio-active properties of an unnamed element, at present known as Element 43, were reported to physicists attending the annual meeting of the American Physical Society at the University of California by Dr. D. C. Kalbfell, physicist, "Manufactured" by bombarding molybdenum atoms in the University Radiation Laboratory, using the huge 85-ton cyclotron, the result was a new chemical element which is still unknown in nature.

According to Dr. Kalbfell, it may or may not exist outside the laboratory. It was reported to have been found by the German physicist, Nodack, 12 years ago in manganese ore, but the evidence was not conclusive and was never confirmed.

"Although we have not made enough of 'Element 43' to be seen with the naked eye," said Dr. Kalbfell, "we know by chemical and physical tests that it has been formed." He indicated that it might be named "Californium."

Sky Invites Amateur

While the average man is naturally much interested in the spectacular work of the largest telescopes, it should be remembered that much valuable and dramatic work has been done with small instruments. The map of the universe upon which Dr. Shapley is now working will, when finished, show the positions not only of the 30,000,000,000 stars in the Milky Way Galaxy, but also the hundreds of thousands of other galaxies.

Coal Controversy Settled

American farmers could grow the nation's needs in the way of soft coal, if they had to. At least E. Berl of the Carnegie Institute of Technology thinks so, and he has long been working over the problem of how such natural resources originated. He finds nature made its coal from plant sugars when water in contact with certain rocks developed the same kind of alkalinity chemists found would turn sugar into laboratory coal.

According to the Associated Press dispatch reporting Berl's talk before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, sugar coal is far too expensive to be practical. However, the investigations were made to settle the old controversy about the origin of coal and oil. In the Carnegie Laboratories, whose experts include some of the leading men of the coal fields, artificial coal is made in two ways. Sugar heated in water at high temperature produces a sandy form of coal, and when weak alkali is added to the water, coking coals result. Adding pressure to the hot sugar water increases the amount of carbon in the laboratory-made product.

The importance of this work to natural science lies in the complete discard of the old idea that coal comes from the woody or lignin part of plants or that petroleum comes from decayed fish. The experiments show that coal, oil, and bitumen are all derived from plant carbohydrates.

Men and Machines

To bolster his contention that mankind was never meant to compete with machinery, R. B. Fuller, the imaginative engineer who designed the radical dymaxion house and automobile, now described a human being in the langage of an engineer as "a self-balancing 28-jointed, adapter-base biped with an electro-chemical reduction plant integral with aggregated stowages of special energy extracts."

His description further runs:

"There are millions of warning signals, railroad and conveyor systems; crushers and cranes . . . and a universally distributed telephone system needing no service if well managed. The whole is guided with exquisite precision from a turret in which are located telescopic and microscopic self-registering and recording range finders, a spectroscope, etc.; the turret control being closely allied with an air-conditioning, intake-and-exhaust and a main fuel intake."

Rated electrically, a husky American working man can do work equivalent to carrying a 50-pound pack 3,000 feet up a mountain slope every day. If he works a five-day week, allowing two weeks off each year for vacation, his annual output would be equal to about 14 kilowatt hours or in a working period of 30 years, about 420 kilowatt hours. At a retail rate of six cents, the whole 30-year output would bring only about $25.20. Mr. Fuller concludes that what is described as the "turret" constitutes the source of greatest potential earning power.

The Irreplaceable Bee

Announcement by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that the cosmetic industry now uses up to 1,000,000 pounds of beeswax each year has brought to light another of the many enterprises for which the bee is responsible.

According to Mr. H. J. Clay of the Bureau's staff, beeswax enters into the preparation of most present-day cosmetics. The chief use is in creams and make-up, such as lipstick and rouge.

No synthetic substitute has yet been found satisfactory for cosmetics or in the manufacture of special types of candles.

Herbert B. Nichols

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.
from $2.00 Daily
from $9.00 Weekly
SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street.
NEW 600 ROOM CLUB HOTEL FOR THE DISCRIMINATING
HOTEL PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-5500

WALK-OVER
ANTIQUE FINISH
like months of polishing
● It's new because it looks old. The rich, hand-rubbed mellowness that months of polishing gives to fine brown leather. A British custom bootmaker idea flashed to us from Walk-Ove of London. CROYDON. Brown Cretan calf.
Walk-Over prices from 6.75 up. Slightly higher West
Geo. E. Keith Company, Campello, Brockton, Mass.

Moral Decadence More Than Isms Held U. S. Enemy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The United States is more gravely threatened by a wave of "moral decadence" in municipal, state, and national Government than by the danger of invasion by any foreign power, according to Dr. William Wistar Comfort, President of Haverford College.

"In the schools," Dr. Comfort said in a recent address, "religion is virtually outlawed. We are bringing up a generation completely without moral or religious training and the result is social demoralization."

"We have some things in our history of which we are rightfully proud," he said. "But we must ask ourselves if we are willing to do something to bring back these glories."

An immediate flurry of protests from prominent educators and clergymen of Philadelphia came to the defense of youth following Dr. Comfort's remarks.

"While religion is not taught in public schools," said Dr. Louis A. Nusbaum, Acting Superintendent of Schools, "the development of moral character, civic consciousness, respect for property and for the rights of others, courtesy and good personal habits are all emphasized as part of our school construction.

"As a whole, their school training tends to make students better and more useful members of society than was possible under the old system of rigid and unreasoned discipline. Their conduct is actuated by intelligent reaction rather than by fear and restraint."

Dr. J. A. MacCallum, Philadelphia pastor, also believes that youth of today are "just as virtuous, courageous and idealistic as they were in any other generation."

"I feel," he asserted, "that Dr. Comfort has made the same mistake that the older generation makes in that he believes that the old days were better than the present. If there is any 'social demoralization' in our youth today the direct responsibility rests entirely upon the elder generation which should amend its own faults."

Women's Hobbies Show Range From Bee-Raising to Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Women from all walks of life have their hobbies, whether this be lacemaking or doing welfare work among neglected children in migrant labor groups, according to the New York Women's Fair which can be seen at the Ludwig Baumann Auditorium, No. 500 Eighth Avenue, through March 4.

The first event of its kind, the Fair includes hundreds of articles telling the story of women's activities in the home, in business, and in civic and educational fields. Also represented are some of the leading women's clubs and welfare organizations.

Among the newer ventures pictured are the commercially productive beehives of a suburban woman, Miss Ruth Bernhard, who began this as a hobby five years ago, but, losing her position as an office secretary, took the business up in earnest. Since then, the output from her industry has increased from approximately 200 pounds of honey a year to two tons. Now her former job has no attraction for her, she said, because of the independence she enjoys.

Photomurals by Miss Evelyn A. Pitshke show a comparatively new medium of decoration, applied to screens and lamp shades. Miss T. Eloise Phillips is exhibiting flowers of wood fiber.

Nearly 150 rare and antique shawls, or what has been called the largest collection of its kind anywhere, are on display, having been gathered by Mrs. Katharine McNary, wife of Col. James E. McNary, U. S. A., in her travels connected with Army post living in many parts of the globe.

A map hanging at one end of the exposition hall indicates the wanderings of homeless families, field workers who "go around the whole calendar with the crops." The assisting agency is the Council of Women for Home Missions. In 13 states, supported by 17 Protestant denominations, the Council has taken up the assignment of providing better housing conditions and educational opportunities for tens of thousands of neglected children of migrant labor.

The only man exhibitor at this Woman's Fair is Dr. S. A. Schneidman, of Bellaire, Long Island, who is featuring fans from many countries.

A pie-baking contest on opening day, Feb. 20, brought first honors to Mrs. Otto Hahn, president of the homemakers' forum of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, for her Dutch apple pie.

Exact Model of Honolulu Harbor Shows Effect of Wave and Storm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — By observing the antics of a "tempest in a teapot" United States Army engineers are seeking the best means to improve harbor conditions at Hilo, Hawaii.

Lilliputian storms and tidal waves have been made to order in a 60-foot model of the harbor to determine what type of breakwater should be constructed to protect the city's wharves and ships from disturbing and damaging wave action.

Faithfully duplicating existing conditions in the Hawaiian port, the model has been built exactly to scale; one foot on the horizontal equals 250 feet, and one foot on the vertical equals 50 feet. The model was constructed at Fort Kamehameha, near Honolulu where the army engineers have their headquarters.

Hilo Chamber of Commerce and harbor officials have complained that the present breakwater is incapable of protecting shipping from storm and tidal surge. For this reason expensive delays in the loading and unloading of freight have been experienced.

An electrically driven machine was devised to make waves and tidal surges from whatever direction the engineers desire. The machine is movable so that storms may be made to strike the harbor from any direction. Short, high waves, choppy waves, gentle waves and long, sweeping swells are made to order.

When the tests are completed Maj. Peter E. Bermel, in charge of the United States District Engineering office in Hawaii, will submit a full report to Col. Warren T. Hannum, Division Engineeer at San Francisco.

See and Buy New Spring
MATRIX
Shoes for Comfort and Looks
—Your Footprint in Leather
Kramers
2570 and 2203 Broadway
New York City

Prairies Want Alaskan Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Across the Prairie Provinces of Canada, from Winnipeg to the Rockies, sentiment is stirring to urge that the highway route planned between the United States and Alaska be built across the Canadian prairies.

Up to now, attention has been centered on the suggested route north from Washington State and through the Province of British Columbia.

Prairie attention has been fixed on the fact that a highway across Western Canada would be 500 miles shorter than the British Columbia route. It is argued that a prairie route would be easier to defend in case of war, not being close to seaboard.

The suggested route would be from Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Fargo, N. D., Minot, N. D., into Saskatchewan via Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, thence into Alberta via Edmonton and into British Columbia via Finlay Forks. From there the proposed route could strike almost north through Selkirk and Dawson and on to Fairbanks, Alaska.

Other factors cited as advantageous for the prairie route are the comparative cheapness of construction and upkeep due to the absence of mountains on most of the route; better chances of continuous winter operation; better opportunities for revenue en route. Much of the suggested prairie route lies through well-populated areas and is already well traveled.

According to J. H. Holmes, Commissioner of the Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Board of Trade, who is urging the adoption of a prairie route, the proposal has much to commend it to both Canadian and American Governments.

'Hair-Do' to Take Moderate Upswing

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Now comes the "moderated upswing" hairdo.

Philadelphia hairdressers, complaining the present "updo" is "too severe and too radical," advocated Feb. 22 a style that, in the words Anthony Boch, their President, "is neither up nor down."

"The accent is on youth," Mr. Boch said in describing the new coiffure. "But the hair will not be drawn abruptly up and off in the radical manner of this year. That's too radical."

Instead, the hair will be cut to three or four inches long, all over the head, so that the hair can be swept up and off, breaking the severity of the upswing of the past, Mr. Boch explained.

"It will be high-dressed," he added, "but in a practical way and more important in a youthful way, it will be known as a youthful hairdo, but will be very becoming to older women with white hair."

As for the page-boy bob—that's out entirely. "We refuse to countenance the monstrosity of the present-day page-boy bob," Mr. Boch declared.

Oregon Relocates Columbia Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROUTDALE, Ore., Feb. 23—The driving public is not aware of it, but a major relocation of the Columbia River Highway east of here is in progress. The project, which calls for a water grade highway following the straight and smooth-flowing Columbia River between Troutdale and Dodson, Ore., has long been discussed as a means of removing a traffic "bottle neck" at the western end of the scenic Columbia River gorge.

Added to the stretch which United States engineers are relocating from Dodson east to Bonneville, the highway will follow a straight, water grade route for the score of miles between Troutdale and Bonneville.

This part of the road was one of the most winding, heavily-traveled routes in the state. The picturesque road over Crown Point and downward will be retained for the use of drivers who prefer scenery to speed.

Financier 'Invests' $1,000,000 in Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Describing his donation of $1,000,000 to Emory University in Atlanta as an investment in boys and girls of the present and of the future, Samuel C. Dobbs, Atlanta philanthropist and financier, disclaimed all credit for any generosity on his part.

The donation, which was made unconditionally to Emory's College of Liberal Arts, came as a complete surprise to officials of the college. Mr. Dobbs has made other lesser contributions to the college on former occasions.

Mr. Dobbs explained that he was presenting the money to Emory now instead of by will, because "I want to see the money at work."

New High for Electric Production in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The output of central electric stations in Canada reached a new high for the year in November with 2,374,993,000 kilowatt hours, it was announced here recently.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1938

THE 92nd Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company covering operations for 1938 will be presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting on April 11, 1939. Total operating revenues were less than 1937 by $95,549,267 or 21.0%. Operating expenses decreased $80,914,050 or 23.9% (due to falling off in business and decreased outlays for maintenance of roadway, track and equipment). Net income was $11,046,100, as compared with $27,278,638 in 1937. Surplus was $3,010,781 equal to 0.46% (23 cents per share) upon the outstanding Capital Stock (par $50) as compared with 2.9% ($1.45 per share) in 1937.

OPERATING RESULTS	1938	Comparison with 1937 Increase or Decrease	
Total Operating Revenues were	$360,384,241	D	$95,549,267
Total Operating Expenses were	257,047,243	D	80,914,050
Leaving Net Revenue from Railway Operations of	103,336,998	D	14,635,217
Taxes amounted to	37,225,328	D	2,107,422
Hire of Equipment and Joint Facility Rents were	8,778,772	I	3,140,234
Leaving Net Railway Operating Income of	57,332,898	D	15,668,029
Income from Investments and Other Sources was	36,226,180	D	1,333,047
Making Gross Income of	93,559,078	D	17,001,076
Rental for Leased Lines, Interest on the Company's Debt and Other Charges amounted to	82,512,978	D	768,538
Leaving Net Income of	11,046,100	D	16,232,538
Appropriations to Sinking and Other Funds, etc.	8,035,319	D	109,147
Surplus (Equal to 0.46% on Capital Stock)	3,010,781	D	16,123,391

A dividend of 1% ($0.50 per share) was paid December 20, 1938, and charged to Profit and Loss.

The cooperation extended by the security holders, the public and the employes in getting people to travel and ship via The Pennsylvania Railroad is appreciated.

M. W. CLEMENT, *President*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SHIP AND TRAVEL VIA PENNSYLVANIA
Stockholders can obtain copies of the Annual Report from J. Taney Willcox, Secretary, Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOWARD CLOTHES

SMARTNESS
Every inch of the way . . at a price you like to pay . . .

Right now, Howard is proud to present a grand display of advance spring fashions that are by far the finest clothes ever to bear the Howard label. Howard extends a cordial invitation to every man who realizes the importance of his personal appearance . . . to inspect these new models . . . new fabrics and new patterns. Remember, when you come to Howard for your clothes, you can't spend more than you intend . . . one price only to every buyer . . . there are no prices any higher.

Made by Skilled Union Tailors.
HOWARD SUITS . . . TOPCOATS, TUXEDOS and FULL DRESS . . $22.50 ALL ONE PRICE
No Charge for Alterations

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

Charge it!
The Howard Way
10 Weeks to Pay
It's dignified . . it's convenient . . . it's available to every responsible man. You pay a little down and budget the balance in weekly or twice monthly payments over a ten week period. And it costs but a dollar more to charge it in a cash Howard store.

NEW YORK CITY
801 BROADWAY, N.W. Cor. 11th St.
1268 BROADWAY, Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY, ... Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST., Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE., N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV, . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room).

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SO. SALINA ST.
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVE.
Corner Griffith St.

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET ST.
S.W. Cor. Wash. St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET ST.
1511 CHESTNUT ST.

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. Wood & Market

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET ST.
Crown Hotel Bldg.

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT ST.
Near Scollay Sq.
605 WASH'TON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston Sts.

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT ST.
Corner Church

CHICAGO
220 SO. STATE ST.
Corner Quincy

New York Stresses Devotion Of Washington to Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—New York City was back at its desk today, still echoing yesterday's celebration of Washington's Birthday with its many appeals for an intelligent patriotism and its reminder that it was in this city that the first President of the United States took his oath of office.

Scores of speakers in churches and clubs and at outdoor and indoor rallies called upon the citizens of New York City to follow Washington's unselfish devotion to America and his words of warning against "entangling alliances" with foreign powers.

Numerous parades filled the city's nearly deserted streets with color and music and rivaled many historical pageants here in honoring "The Father of His Country."

Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, addressing a gathering of 3,000 persons at the annual meeting of the Sons of the Revolution at Carnegie Hall, called for a watchful defense against Communism, Naziism, and Fascism.

"The alien and subversive doctrines of Communism, Naziism and Fascism, in their attempts to undermine our Government from within, constitute a most threatening menace to all that has been accomplished by the American people in 150 glorious years," he declared.

"If we are to preserve that tradition we must now, as we did 150 years ago, find in our devotion to the American ideal a community of purpose and of spirit that is in no way affected by our ancestry, our race, or our deligion. In other words, in joining in the struggle to preserve this land as the land of freedom, equality and opportunity, we are not German-Americans or Dutch-Americans or some other kind of Americans, we are citizens of America with a whole-souled devotion to the preservation of the American way."

In the light of last Monday's anti-Semitic rally of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund in Madison Square Garden, interest focused yesterday on a gathering of 1,000 German-Americans at Hunt's Point Palace, the Bronx, designed to stress that many Americans of German extraction do not favor Chancellor Hitler or his methods.

The celebration was sponsored by the German People's Echo, anti-Nazi newspaper, and recalled German contributions to Democratic America. Newbold Morris, President of the City Council and a guest speaker at the meeting, recalled that the United States did not grow without effort or hardship, but instead "grew because the people were willing to fight for democracy."

"We have gone to war for democracy many times since then and, if necessary, will again," he declared.

Further condemnation of the German-American anti-Semitic propaganda came from Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo, of the State Supreme Court, speaking over radio station WHN on an Americanization program sponsored by the Order of Elks of Bronx County.

"Isn't it a travesty, and would not George Washington himself marvel were he to see held, just a day or two before the day that we celebrate now, a mass meeting under the auspices of a group which ardently stressed its overseas' origin, all in foreign uniforms, and which in its ultimate theory is more foreign than American," he declared.

An annual celebration before the statue of George Washington in front of the Sub-Treasury Building in Seward Park was held in 500 Boy Scouts and Cubs at noon yesterday. The Scouts and Cubs first marched around the Square before drawing up before the spot at which Washington took the presidential oath. After a wreath had been laid at the foot of the statue, the gathering recited the Oath of Allegiance to the Flag.

Washington in New Light

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (AP)—George Washington was pictured yesterday by one of his biographers, Rupert Hughes, novelist, as a wealthy man who frequently was short of funds, a humorist who belied the serious treatment which painters gave his portrait, and a lover of luxury who probably endured more hardship than any other individual of his time.

"Among all the pictures of Washington I have never seen one that showed him smiling," Mr. Hughes declared. "Yet he was known to roll on the ground with laughter, and even when crossing the icy Delaware he made the soldiers howl with his comments."

Yet at the same time, the novelist termed the General so tender-hearted that tears frequently came to his eyes at the sufferings of his soldiers and he cried continuously as he kissed his soldiers goodbye when he took his farewell.

"He was one of the richest men in the country, yet so generous that he usually was short of cash," Mr. Hughes said. "He loved company and was always joining societies, military, charitable and social."

Medal for Aid to Arts Given to Rockefeller

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Friedsam Gold Medal for 1939, given annually "to one who has conspicuously contributed to the advancement of arts in the United States," has been awarded to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Architectural League of New York announced Feb. 21.

The citation accompanying the award describes Mr. Rockefeller as:

"Protector of the arts and patron of artists—with an understanding conscience preserving and restoring monuments of culture of the past and extending fruitful creative opportunity to living craftsmen, to the unmeasured benefit of his fellow-citizens and of those other countries—with a far-seeing benevolence, exceeded only by its accompanying graciousness and self-effacement, encouraging the public service of museums and enhancing their collections; lover of craftsmanship, making of the arts of design of other days living documents for the present, and of the work of artists and designers of today a happy augury toward the shaping style of tomorrow."

New Group Seeks To Fill Patriots With Patriotism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Holding that most so-called "patriotic" groups have strayed from the principles of freedom for which their forefathers fought, a new liberal organization has been formed here under the name "Descendants of the American Revolution."

First large gathering of the group was Washington's Birthday celebration, presided over by Representative Kent E. Keller (D) of Illinois and addressed by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah. About 100 men and women attended.

Members must be descended "from a man or woman who loyally served the cause of the American Revolution as a soldier, sailor or civil officer, as a recognized patriot or who rendered material aid thereto."

Among the group's objectives are: to enlist all descendants of the American Revolution who desire to make the ideals of their ancestors a living force today; to work actively for progressive legislation; to foster academic freedom and oppose prejudice and discrimination toward any group.

Criticism of long-established patriotic groups was only incidental to pleas voiced for tolerance of race, creeds and political beliefs.

Mrs. Charles Putnam, Acting Chairman, asked members to use their influence in behalf of Marian Anderson, famous Negro singer, who has been denied the use of Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, sister of Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, urged an "attempt to put a sense of humor into the D. A. R. and Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board charged that the D. A. R. lacked "not only that but an appreciation of the ideals of their forefathers and do lip-service to those ideals but traduce them in fact."

Senator Thomas described the Golden Rule as defining "the only attitude that will bring order out of chaos."

Break in Spy Plot Credited to Cleaner

LOS ANGELES (AP)—An alert cleaning plant worker was credited Feb. 22 with exposing what the Government charges was a peace-time plot by two Russians and a naturalized American.

The part the cleaner took in the arrest of Mikhail Gorin, Soviet travel agency manager; his wife, Natasha, and Hafis Salich, former Berkeley, Calif., police officer, was unfolded in testimony at the trio's trial before a Federal Court jury.

United States Attorney Benjamin Harrison said he expected to show that Mr. Gorin paid $1,700 to Mr. Salich for information the latter obtained when he was in the Naval Intelligence Service last year and had access to secret files.

The confidential data, Mr. Harrison asserted, was "injurious and detrimental to the armed forces of the United States and advantageous to Russia."

As first prosecution witness, L. V. McCloud testified how his bit of amateur sleuthing "broke" the case.

Calling at the Russian Consulate last September, Mr. McCloud said, he picked up a suit of Mr. Gorin's for cleaning and, to his suspicious surprise, discovered an important-looking document and $50 in cash in the pockets.

Soon after, co-workers testified, Mrs. Gorin hurried to the cleaning plant in the company of G. Stepanian, Secretary to the Soviet Vice-Consul, to reclaim the valuables from the clothing. But Mr. McCloud had already taken the document to the Hollywood police station where officers copied its content.

Mr. McCloud said the paper was typewritten in English, mentioned Japanese names, and bore a crude diagram. At the bottom, was writing in a foreign language.

Townsend Plan Rejected By Indiana Representatives

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—A resolution favoring the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan was defeated Feb. 22 in the Indiana House of Representatives by an overwhelming voice vote. The resolution would have called upon Congress to start action for a Constitutional Amendment permitting nation-wide application of the plan.

Publisher

Mrs. Marjorie Bentley Macfarlane
Editor and publisher of the Coastline Courier

Employment Service Gave Community Paper Its Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif.—From gift shop proprietor to newspaper publisher is a long step, yet Mrs. Marjorie Bentley Macfarlane, who a year ago was wondering what could be done about the meager income her tiny roadside shop yielded, is today the entire editorial and business staff of a thriving little publication that has a distribution of 1,000 copies each week. The mechanical departments of her paper are combined in the person of her husband, who rolls out the four-page, two-sheet Coastline Courier on a second-hand duplicating machine every Thursday.

The link between gift shop and newspaper was a neighborhood employment service that Mrs. Macfarlane had established in her shop. She charged a nominal fee for registration, and was doing well when local officials pointed out to her that the State required a heavy bond from agencies. There were no funds available for a bond. Something had to be done at once and the Courier came into being as a mimeographed sheet carrying advertisements for all who had sought work through Mrs. Macfarlane.

The first issue appeared with a deficit of $11 and it left Mrs. Macfarlane with something less than a dollar in her cash-on-hand account. The second issue also showed a loss, and by the time the third appeared the editor was bartering with local merchants for advertising, accepting part payment in groceries and vegetables.

Then Mrs. Macfarlane took a decisive step, drawing upon her background of art training—she is a graduate of Pomona College—to present her advertisements in the form of sketches of merchandise or of the shops of her advertisers. Some of the first illustrations were drawn on the stencil of the duplicating machine with a sharpened nail used as a stylus. All the lettering also had to be done by hand.

She faced competition in the form of an older mimeographed paper that presented its advertising in more conventional manner and was delivered to readers' homes by newsboys. Local ordinance prevented her from distributing her free publication house to house. She talked with her advertisers and evolved a plan whereby the weekly edition of the Courier would be stacked on store counters throughout the business section. It was up to her to make it so interesting that shoppers would take it home to read.

President Sees 'War' Games

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—The South Atlantic was astir with naval activity today as the "Black" and "White" fleets fought their continental defense problem after several brisk engagements resulting from initial contacts.

Before the eyes of President Roosevelt aboard the cruiser Houston and Admiral C. C. Bloch, official umpire on board the battleship Pennsylvania, contending forces deployed for further "battle" north and east of the West Indies.

Meanwhile, the Chief Executive was due to receive his first official mail pouch from Washington via a Pan American Airways plane from Miami. The plane took off Feb. 22 from San Juan, Puerto Rico. Only the most urgent mail was sent the President to avoid unnecessary interference in the war games.

The last dispatch from the Houston, received Feb. 22 at temporary White House offices here, said:

"The President, in the U. S. S. Houston, is proceeding leisurely toward the theater of fleet operations.

"Calm seas and balmy light airs prevail.

"Today (Wednesday) being the anniversary of the birth of Washington, a national salute of 21 guns was fired at noon by the Houston in accordance with the time-honored custom.

"Reports of the initial operations of the opposing fleets indicate several sharp engagements resulted from contacts of scouting and detached groups with consequent probably minor changes in subsequent operations.

"Contacts between scattered light forces have been numerous in the Atlantic Ocean well to the eastward of the West Indies."

Mexico Drops German Deal

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 23 (AP)—United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels announced today he had been informed that the Mexican Government had rejected a proposal to purchase 17 German planes in a barter deal for Mexican oil.

It was understood on good authority that Mr. Daniels, learning of the projected trade, had registered objections.

Since Mexico last March 18 expropriated oil properties of 17 American and British companies Germany has become a leading market for Mexican petroleum exports.

It was understood the American envoy told Mexican officials that he looked with disfavor on the proposed purchase from Germany of commercial planes which easily could be converted into warplanes.

W. R. Davis, New York oil man, who two months ago negotiated a $17,000,000 oil barter contract with Mexico under which most of the oil is to go to Germany, recently registered at a Mexico City hotel. At the same hotel was stopping a German believed to be a representative of the Junkers aircraft firm.

Both were said today to have left Mexico City. It was understood that Mr. Davis was trying to arrange the deal for the 17 planes mentioned by Ambassador Daniels.

Mexican fliers are said to favor airplanes made in the United States, partly because replacements and parts are easily obtained and partly because many Mexican fliers were trained here.

The Army, said to have only 70 airplanes for an air force numbering 170 pilots, is reported in urgent need of airplanes.

Mr. Daniels and Col. William Freehoff, United Military attache here, called last week on the New Mexican War Secretary, Jose Augustin Castro. Although the visit was described as merely a formal call on a new Cabinet minister, it aroused speculation on whether the proposed German purchase had been discussed.

It was recalled that the Mexican Army used airplanes last May to help crush the revolution led by the late Gen. Saturino Cedillo.

Students of Mexican affairs, meanwhile, waited some further hint today as to the meaning of this action by the Government of Mexico. It has been recognized that Mexico was bartering with Germany not because it wished to, but because it felt itself compelled to. Since the oil expropriations, the democratic powers have taken an unfavorable attitude toward Mexican trade, and the private oil interests have used their influence to block Mexican oil from the world markets. Mexico is known to have bartered with Germany and Italy, in an effort to force the democratic governments to modify their support for their oil interests—by showing that the alternative of sales to the dictatorships would be greatly to the democracies' disadvantages. It remained to be seen, therefore, whether the latest move from Mexico portended some relaxation of the United States' pressure on Mexico, which would compensate for the rejection of the barter deal.

Pan American Air Clipper Makes Honolulu on Test

HONOLULU (AP)—The Pan American Airways 74-passenger clipper, No. 18, alighted here at 6:20 a. m. (11:50 a. m. E. S. T.) Feb. 23 on the first leg of its test flight to Hong Kong from San Francisco.

The 2,400 miles were flown in 15 hours, 49 minutes. Twelve crew members and 11 observers were aboard the seaplane, which carried mail and express, but no passengers, on this "shakedown" flight.

Hines Will Not Take Stand in Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—James J. Hines will not take the stand in his second trial on charges of furnishing legal protection to the criminal underworld. Abruptly, his case was declared complete yesterday by his counsel, Lloyd Paul Stryker.

The case thus reached its climax following an extended courtroom controversy over that hiatus in law enforcement in New York County whereby racketeering had mushroomed into a $100,000,000 "industry" in the Manhattan of 1935. The witness on the stand was William C. Dodge, whose District Attorneyship rounded out a 20-year line of Tammany incumbents.

In a manner that was half anger and half flippancy, but always aggressively defensive, Mr. Dodge assailed the propriety of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's identification of the leader of the Democratic organization of New York County as "Tammany Chief" and denied that political considerations had ever influenced his conduct in office or that under his supervision County prosecution machinery had given anything save the most satisfactory performance.

Mr. Dodge, who was retired to private law practice in the Tammany nominations of 1937 after two years of shattering fire on his incumbency through the special rackets prosecution of Mr. Dewey ending that year in the latter's accession to the office, was a resonant-voiced witness.

Denies Hines Sponsorship

Under direct examination by Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief of the defendant's legal battery, the witness had denied with crisp emphasis late Feb. 21 the State's contention that, as Mr. Hines' personal selection for District Attorney, he enabled his political sponsor to keep the lid on the richly lucrative policy operations of the "Dutch" Schultz gang in an alleged conspiracy as its fixer.

Ringing out the words, his answers to Mr. Stryker denounced the testimony of prosecution witnesses that he was the political slave of Mr. Hines; that his nomination for District Attorney was forced upon Tammany in 1933 by Mr. Hines through control of the largest bloc of votes in the organization's Executive Committee; that his campaign was financed by Schultz racket funds delivered direct to Mr. Hines as part of the "protection" price, or that he ever knew of gang importunings on Mr. Hines to "ease up" on J. Richard "Dixie" Davis, Schultz lawyer, whom Mr. Dodge had subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury in 1935.

Soon after he had taken the stand, Mr. Dodge heard himself described by Mr. Stryker as a witness who had been "so impugned" by the prosecution that defense counsel insisted on examining the minutes of the grand jury which ran away after several months of a Dodge inquiry.

Judge Charles C. Nott, presiding in the General Sessions Court proceedings against Mr. Hines, ordered that if Mr. Stryker demanded that Mr. Dewey hand him the minutes for examination, he must place them in evidence or the Court would permit Mr. Dewey to do so.

Today it was Mr. Dewey's turn at this principal defense witness. Half a dozen people, including John F. Curry, Tammany chief at the time of the Dodge District Attorneyship, have testified for the prosecution to Mr. Hines' influence in the Dodge nomination. Others were Henry Sobel, Dodge campaign manager in 1933, who said the only contributions he received came from Mr. Hines personally; Harry Schoenhaus, and the late George Weinberg of the Schultz gang, who declared that the gang contributed $30,000 to the Dodge campaign, and Davis, who said that he and other members of the gang went to the Hines District clubhouse on election day and supervised the activities of a squad of 100 repeaters who went about the District voting early and often under several different names.

Mr. Dewey opened with the political angle and found the witness angrily differing that the proper term for the leader of the New York County Democratic organization was Tammany chief. This exchange concerned the prosecutor's question whether Mr. Dodge had sought the endorsement of the then leader of Tammany Hall, George W. Olvaney, for the magisterial appointment he received at Mayor James J. Walker's hands. The answer was "Of course."

The District Attorney's quizzing on Mr. Dodge's 20-year friendship with Mr. Hines centered on Mr. Dodge's assertion before the Grand Jury in the Hines case last July that their relations were as close as those of mother and son.

"I did not make that statement in the way you impute," Mr. Dodge shot back. "That had reference to my belief in Hines' innocence—like a mother would believe in the innocence of her son."

When the time to nominate a candidate for District Attorney rolled around in 1932, the witness testified, he made no effort to get this office.

Dewey's Questions

There followed detailed interrogation on his diligence in prosecuting rackets as Mr. Dewey began with:

"You knew there were really some tough and dangerous figures at the top?"

"I had heard about them," Mr. Dodge replied.

"You knew that neither "Dutch" Schultz nor his mob had been prosecuted at any time for anything; had been completely free from interference for many years?"

"I knew they had never been detected—the higher-ups."

"You knew there were many ranks of criminals between the man at the bottom and the higher-ups?"

"I knew the man at the bottom didn't know who the higher-ups were."

From there the District Attorney brought out that after 11 months of inquiry by Lyon Boston, Dodge assistant, none of the racket "big-shots" had been apprehended. Mr. Dodge, however, said he was well satisfied with the progress made toward routing out policy gambling, declaring that, even though the raids and arrests, resulting from his office's activity had brought in only underlings, still a gang lawyer had been held for contempt because he refused to reveal the sources of his income; a number of arrests had been made and some convictions won; policy cases had jumped three times since he took office, and he was informed that the "big-shots" had moved out of town as a result of the "intensive investigation" of their operations.

Believing that he had the "big shots bothered," about this time, Mr. Dodge testified, he made "some kind of a statement to the newspapers about keeping the 'big shots' scared and called for 100 volunteer lawyers. This brought on a tirade against Fusion Administration economies which, he declared, had so impinged upon the District Attorney's office that even his chauffeur's home telephone was cut off, and he was asking Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, for relief without getting it.

Mr. Dewey sharply refuted this assertion by referring the witness to Mr. Valentine's own words before the grand jury that ran away that the Police Department had offered Mr. Dodge assistance in his racket-busting work "even up to 1,000 police."

"Yes, Valentine did say that," Mr. Dodge conceded.

New Mexico WPA Trial Halts

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 23 (AP)—The Federal Government recorded the conviction of two minor WPA figures today as it postponed for two months further action in its prosecution of the New Mexico WPA conspiracy cases.

Si Olguin, a former WPA foreman, was fined $200 and sentenced to a year in jail on each of seven counts, the terms to be concurrent, after a jury convicted him yesterday of diverting WPA labor and falsifying pay rolls. He was charged with using WPA labor to build himself a house.

His fellow defendant, Manuel Turrieta, a timekeeper, was convicted of aiding the pay roll falsification and was placed on two years probation.

Their convictions were the first obtained by the Government since it began its trials of 73 persons who were indicted.

Thirty-two cases were dismissed. One jury, hearing a blanket case charging more than a score persons with conspiracy to use the relief agency for political purposes in Bernalillo (Albuquerque) County, acquitted 14 persons, including several close relatives of Senator Dennis Chavez, and deadlocked on 11 others.

Two other defendants were acquitted yesterday, leaving 12 defendants and the 11 on which no verdict was reached to come up for trial in mid-April.

The defendants acquitted yesterday were A. F. Drury, one-time foreman, and Homer F. Harbert, former timekeeper, on a Roswell project. They were charged with unlawfully diverting WPA labor and materials.

Hull Trade Pacts Nearing 21

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Trade agreements nearing completion with Turkey and Venezuela may raise to 21 the reciprocal pacts which Secretary of State Cordell Hull has concluded for the United States.

The agreement with Turkey already has been initialed, and as soon as interpretations of several clauses have been agreed upon, it will be signed. The agreement with Venezuela is in its final stages. At the same time, State Department officials are sounding out the possibility of agreements with Poland, Portugal, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and the British Dominions of South Africa and Australia.

Both the Turkish and the Venezuelan pacts will be limited to a few products from those countries.

Turkey's will include rugs and tobacco, and Venezuela's hardwood and tonka beans. The principal American exports under negotiation are manufactured products.

Officials of the State Department, who have been studying the 1938 export and import figures, pointed today to the comparatively good showing made by the trade agreement countries. Official figures show that the value of exports from the United States to all trade agreement countries in 1937 and 1938 increased 61.2 per cent over the combined value in 1934 and 1935, when the first trade agreements began to be concluded. On the same basis of comparison, the total to nonagreement countries increased 45.9 per cent.

American imports from trade-agreement countries increased 35.2 per cent in the same comparison, while those from nonagreement countries increased 37 per cent. Officials said the latter figures show the trade agreements have not opened this country to a flood of imports.

Seven Justices Praise Brandeis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A one-page press release from the inner sanctum of the Supreme Court probably tells as much about the behind-the-scenes situation within that august and human tribunal as anything that has come from the Court in years.

The document is simply the appreciative letter sent by seven members of the Court to Mr. Justice Brandeis on the occasion of his retirement and his brief reply. The letter was signed by Chief Justice Hughes and Messrs Associate Justices Butler, Stone, Roberts, Black, Reed, and Frankfurter.

The letter is eloquently appreciative. "It has always been gratifying to observe that the intensity of your labors has never been permitted to disturb your serenity of spirit, and we shall have an abiding memory of your never-failing friendliness," it says.

"Your long practical experience and intimate knowledge of affairs, the wide range of your researches and your grasp of the most difficult problems, together with your power of analysis and your thoroughness in exposition, have made your judicial career one of extraordinary distinction and far-reaching influence."

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Koussevitzky Recording Gives Verve to Haydn Symphony

Review of Recordings

An extremely satisfying Haydn symphony, the No. 102, in B Flat major, occupies a conspicuous place in the current RCA listings. One of the 12 composed for Salomon, the London impresario, and played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, the symphony leans in the direction of the mature style which Beethoven was to create for this type of composition. Yet withal the Haydn has the delightful and irrepressible bubbling spirit of "Papa" Haydn. Needless to say, the Boston orchestra gives the work a very fine interpretation. This is a three-pocket album—a fact which should interest music admirers of modest purse.

Popular

Popular listings of the major companies concentrated these past weeks on new versions of older popular music or rhythmic versions of the lighter or more serious classics.

Bunny Berigan, for instance, in the Victor list, swings a good fast version of "In a Little Spanish Town," coupled with a slightly Dixieland version of "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man." Tommy Dorsey, also for Victor, is good in an easily swung version of "Cocktails for Two" paired with a fast, smooth version of Foster's "Old Black Joe." Apparently a reissue is Mr. Dorsey's "Angels With Dirty Faces" and "Between a Kiss and a Sigh," both done in his best smooth style. Richard Himber's Rhythmic Pyramids Orchestra, for Victor, plays medium-tempoed and smooth versions of "Jeanie Swings Out," a very passable arrangement of Stephen Foster's "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair," and "Sweet and High," from Barnby's song, "Sweet and Low."

Tommy Ladnier and his orchestra, dispensing a true New Orleans style, for Bluebird, offer a typical version of "Weary Blues" and "Ja-Da." Mary Martin of the show, "Leave It to Me," reviving the old vaudeville trick of burlesque adagio dancers who deluded their audiences by beginning "straight," offers strict versions of "Listen to the Mocking Bird" and Delibes's "Maids of Cadiz," winding up with swing choruses. The old-time cake walk is given a modern dress by Russ Morgan in Decca versions of "Good-Bye My Lady Love" and "Eli Green's Cake Walk."

Special performances also get plenty of attention. Notable is Victor's All Star Band, a group consisting of the elite of swingdom—Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey, Jack Teagarden, Adrian Rollini, Bunny Berigan, Sonny Dunham, Clyde Mastren, Ray Bauduc, and Bob Zurke—which turns in a very good version of "The Blues," featuring the Goodman clarinet and Teagarden trombone, and "Blue Lou," in which Sonny Dunham's dizzifying trumpet passages shine.

Fats Waller, for Bluebird, comes through with his version of "Hold Tight," the fish peddler's song, and an easy-paced rendition of "You Outsmarted Yourself." Alec Wilder's Octet, for Brunswick, render, in their peculiar popular idiom, "A Little Girl Grows Up" and "Concerning Etchings," featuring, as usual, the jazz harpsichord. Duke Ellington's Orchestra, for Brunswick, recording "Boy Meets Horn," gives the Duke's trumpeter a fine opportunity which he takes with gusto, coupled with "Old King Doodji," "aboriginal" rhythm.

Vocalion devotes several releases to the so-called "boogie woogie" style of piano playing of Meade Lux Lewis, Albert Sammons and Pete Johnson, which consists of rolling figures, now on one hand and then the other. "Goin' Away Blues" and "Roll 'Em Pete," features Pete Johnson on the vocals, Meade Lewis does an ominous "Bear Cat Crawl" paired with a "Hallelujah" tune "Shout for Joy," by Albert Ammons. In "Boogie Woogie Prayer," Lewis, Ammons and Johnson combine keyboard talents for both sides. Decca's Willie Smith is heard in two of his own interesting piano pieces "Morning Air" and "Passionette."

New popular music has the quartet from the English company of Noel Coward's "Set to Music," singing the "Stately Homes of England," a bit of modern Gilbert and Sullivan, paired with Ray Noble's "Mad About the Boy," a slower-paced tune from the same show. Larry Clinton's Orchestra is heard in easy renditions of "I Get Along Without You Very Well" and "The Masquerade Is Over," while Tommy Dorsey is smooth again in "This Is It" and "It's All Yours," from "Stars in Your Eyes."

Connie Boswell and the Lyn Murray Singers, for Decca do a nice version of the western tune, "You're the Only Star in My Blue Heaven," and an easy-paced "When Christmas Is Gone."

European Releases

Orchestral

Smetana: Overture to "The Bartered Bride," played by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bruno Walter. H. M. V. record, this is as good a recording of this popular Overture as has yet been done. The orchestra under Walter gives a fine air of "getting on with it."

Tchaikovsky: Sixth Symphony (Pathétique), by Wilhelm Furtwängler and the Berlin Philharmonic. H. M. V. album—six disks. This is a splendid new recording of what is often regarded as Tchaikovsky's most appreciated work. Both playing and recording are quite excellent.

Mozart: Piano Concerto in C Major, played by Kathleen Long and the Boyd Neel String Orchestra. Decca are responsible for this first recording and Miss Long is well known as an able exponent of Mozart. With the orchestra under Mr. Boyd Neel she gives a fine rendering of this concerto and the recording is very good. Four disks in album.

Rachmaninov: Rhapsody on a Theme by Paganini for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 43, played by Benno Moiseivitch and the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Basil Cameron. These three disks by H. M. V. belong to their lower priced classics. The soloist does justice to the work, though the recording does not strike us as up to the standard of that when Rachmaninov played this work for the disks about two years ago. But at the cheaper price they are well worth buying.

Instrumental

Arensky: Trio in D minor, Op. 32, played by Eileen Joyce, piano, Tenianka, violin, and Antoni Sala, 'cello. Three parlophone disks. This is a most enjoyable performance and the recording is excellent. The executants are each first-class and the combination is a most happy one. This is, we believe, the first complete recording of this Trio.

Artur and Karl Ulrich Schnabel, two pianos, play **Schubert's Andantino Varié, Op. 84, No. 1.** This is a bright and beautiful piece of piano music, admirably played by the Schnabels, father and son. H. M. V. record.

Vocal

Herbert Janssen, baritone, with piano, sings two of **Hugo Wolf's songs, "Der Musikant," and "Der Freund"** H. M. V. record. Both are finely sung by Herr Janssen who is one of the leading opera singers in Germany and sang at Covent Garden in 1938.

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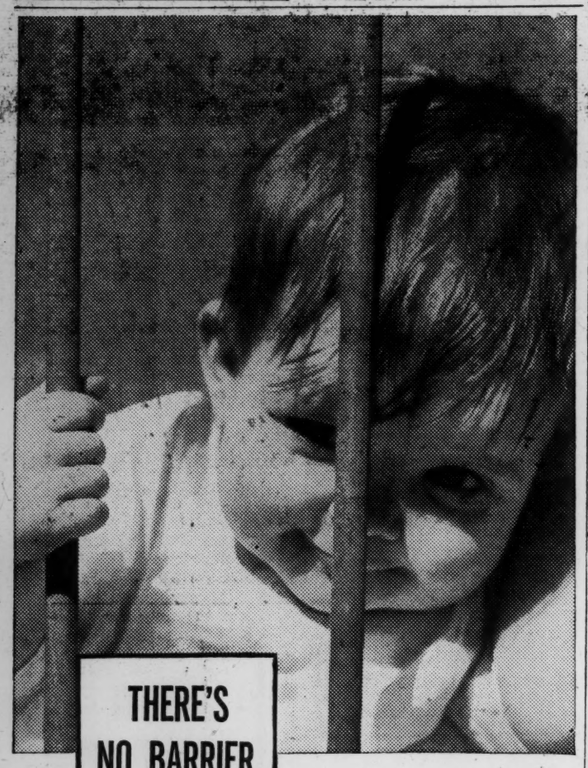

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The annexation of Austria and Czech lands to Germany necessitated revision of the commercial relations between the Reich and Italy. The new pact was signed at Rome, the picture showing the German Ambassador, Hans Georg von Mackensen, attaching his signature to the document, while the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, looks on.

Arabs and Jews Try to Avert Collapse of London Parley

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Arab and Jew met over the same table today, for the first time since the Palestine Conference opened three weeks ago, in an effort to save negotiations from collapse.

Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald, who reported Feb. 22 to the Cabinet that the Jews and Arabs were "beyond reconciliation," presided at the informal meeting at St. James's Palace.

If no agreement were forthcoming, Britain was expected to put its own plan into force in Palestine. Mr. MacDonald already has placed the plan before the British Cabinet.

[Details of the British compromise plan, given in The Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 20, include restrictions upon Jewish immigration and land purchase as a means of partially meeting Arab demands. On the other hand Britain, as a means of partially satisfying the Jews, would retain sufficient authority to prevent "Arab preponderance."]

Palestine Arabs themselves continued to refuse to negotiate with the Jews, but were represented by leaders from neighboring Arab states—Egypt, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. MacDonald presided at the talks, which were attended by Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, headed the Jewish delegation.

JERUSALEM (AP)—An unidentified gunman wounded Feb. 22 Zuhdi Nashashibi, cousin of Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, moderate Arab leader. It was the fourth attack in three months on members of the influential Nashashibi family.

Raghbeb Bey Nashashibi is in London at the Palestine Arab-Jewish conference as head of a delegation opposed to Haj Amin al Husseini, exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.

Georgians Debate Farmer Pensions

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Georgia's Senate asked the State's voters Feb. 22 to pass on a departure in Governmental pensions—a reward for service on the soil.

The Senators voted 35 to 2 to submit to the people in next June's general election a constitutional amendment authorizing special farmers' pensions and "a tax" to pay them. Two thirds of the House must concur before the question can be placed on the ballot.

Although the amendment itself omits details—which would be contained in an enabling act if the amendment were approved—the author, Senator Moses E. Brinson of Summerville, said he favored a maximum payment of $30 monthly to farmers who had worked Georgia's soil for 30 years or more.

He would set up no age limitations, he said, and would start payments of $15 a month after 15' years' service on the soil, scaling them up. Senator Brinson offered the amendment as a substitute for an ordinary bill.

Brazil Releases Fascist Leader

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP)—Authorities announced Feb. 23 that Plinio Salgado, leader of the banned Integralist (Fascist) movement, had been released from prison where he had been held since his arrest Jan. 26. Six companions also were freed.

Salgado, leader of the Green-Shirt group, became a fugitive last March when the Government announced a plot against President Vargas' regime had been thwarted. Search for him was redoubled when an armed uprising in Rio de Janeiro was put down May 11, and last month he and six followers were arrested in a Sao Paulo suburb.

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'Japanese Control' Scorned by Quezon

MANILA (AP)—Jorge B. Vargas, Presidential Secretary, indicated Feb. 23 that President Quezon considers as "nonsense" charges made in Washington that economic and racial understandings gradually are leading to Japanese control of the Philippines.

The charges, made by Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan, during debate in which he opposed the Navy Construction Bill, also included the accusation that President Quezon had embarrassed the State Department by a trip to Tokyo during which he "was entertained by the great and near great." Secretary Vargas quoted the President as saying all of Crawford's allegations were unfounded.

Belgium Reduces Pay and Pensions

BRUSSELS (AP)—Belgium's new Premier, Hubert Pierlot, announced Feb. 23 a 5 per cent cut in all Government salaries and pensions, effective April 1, in an effort to meet "the serious financial situation."

The Premier appeared in the Chamber of Deputies for the first time to read his declaration of policy.

Mr. Pierlot, who Feb. 21 formed a Coalition Government succeeding Paul Henri Spaak, promised Parliament to speed up the Nation's civilian air raid defense measures.

Belgian finances are complicated by a flight of gold from the country and a current budget deficit of $40,000,000, both of which contributed to Dr. Spaak's resignation.

Nova Scotia Extends Women's Institutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Annual report of the Women's Institute Division of the Provincial Department of Agriculture shows 142 institutes now organized in Nova Scotia, with a total membership of 3,455, the largest since the movement began 25 years ago. Eight new institutes were organized during the past year.

Classes of instruction for local leader groups in various phases of institute work, a plan which was inaugurated in 1937, was enlarged upon last year and has proved exceptionally successful, reports Miss Helen Macdougall, Superintendent of Institutes.

Golden Gate Exposition Records a 98,170-Day

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Golden Gate Exposition attendance skyrocketed to its first "record" Feb. 22 under the stimulus of warm weather, the holiday and 10-cent admission for children.

By 3 p. m. 98,170 persons had passed through the gates, compared with 78,896 at the same hour on opening day last Saturday.

Jews in Germany Told to Turn In All Their Jewels

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (AP)—All German Jews and stateless Jews in Germany are required by an order published today to turn over their jewels, precious stones, and objects in precious metals to the State within two weeks.

The order said the articles would be paid for, but made no mention of the rate scale to prevail at the Government- owned pawnshops where they are to be deposited.

It was published in the Reich Government Gazette and became effective Feb. 21.

The order followed one by the Minister of Economics, Dr. Walther Funk, on Dec. 12 by which Jews were forbidden to pawn or sell such objects and were instructed to deposit with banks all shares, stocks, bonds, and valuable certificates.

Deprived of Riches

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Hermann Ullstein, who once shared with four brothers a German publishing fortune estimated at $20,000,000, arrived Feb. 20 deprived of his riches and a voluntary exile from the Nazi State.

He came to visit a son and daughter for six weeks, after which he will go to England to make his home. Two of his brothers have passed on since Adolf Hitler became Chancellor in 1933, but members of his family still live in Germany.

He was one of five sons of Leopold Ullstein, who took over a small Berlin newspaper a generation ago, and, with his sons, built one of the richest publishing firms in the world. The firm, which printed four daily newspapers in Berlin alone, two weeklies with more than 1,000,000 circulation each and many books, was absorbed by the Nazis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—One of Adolf Hitler's predecessors as German Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Wirth, a voluntary exile in Paris for six years, arrived Feb. 21 aboard the liner Ile de France to make a study of American Democracy. He was Chancellor in 1921 and 1922 and Minister of Finance before Herr Hitler's accession to power.

Czechs Halt Gem Flow

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia (AP) — The Government issued a decree Feb. 21 strictly regulating the flow of jewels and other valuables out of Czecho-Slovakia—a flow which has become strong recently in connection with emigration.

The decree allows each person leaving the country to take with him no more than three gold or platinum rings, one watch and a gold chain. Women may take only one pair of gold or platinum earrings, and one gold bracelet weighing less than 50 grams (1.6 Troy ounces). Other gold or platinum trinkets such as cuff links, broaches, and pins may be taken up to 25 grams (.8 Troy ounce).

Under the decree foreigners are permitted to leave Czecho-Slovakia with all the valuables they brought in.

Refugees Reach Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23 (AP)—Eight hundred Jewish refugees arrived from Germany yesterday, bringing the total to more than 3000. Most of them were without sufficient funds for self-support, but hoped to find jobs.

Company Is Ordered To Recognize C.I.O.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board ordered the Mount Vernon Car Manufacturing Company of Mount Vernon, Ill., Feb. 22 to discontinue a closed shop contract with an American Federation of Labor union and to bargain, upon request, with a union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The board said the concern had discouraged membership in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (C. I. O.) and had "evaded" bargaining with that organization although it represented a majority of the company's employees when a request for a bargaining conference was made.

Syrian Cabinet Task Given Up by Mazhar

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP)—Mazhar Pasha Raslane, charged with forming a new Government to settle the quarrel with France over Syrian independence, renounced the task.

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Huge Telescope Lens Reaches Mt. Locke Home

FORT DAVIS, Texas (AP)—The McDonald Observatory telescope lens, a three-ton mechanical eye 82 inches wide, safely reached its new home atop Mt. Locke Feb. 22 after a 40-mile trip by truck through mountainous country from Alpine.

Work was started on the huge mirror in 1933, after a bequest of $900,000 to the University of Texas by W. J. McDonald, Paris, Texas, banker.

A Man in the News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Each man to his own taste. For Deakin A. Hall it is living comfortably, even well, in his "legislative empire" of more than 62,000 square miles of rock, and bush, and rapid river, the Cumberland constituency one-quarter of the Province of Saskatchewan.

The "dean" of the Saskatchewan Legislature, of which he has been a member since 1917, Mr. Hall, bronzed and broad-shouldered, his hair streaked with gray, dislikes "the civilization" of the "South." Rarely does he venture outside of the vast northern spaces of Saskatchewan; sometimes only to attend the annual session of the Legislature.

Acknowledged by the Legislature as one of its most interesting members, Mr. Hall is regarded by the Provincial Government as its guide for legislation bearing upon the affairs of the North Country. His intimate knowledge of the Saskatchewan Northland, gained by a lifetime of living in it, his espousal of the scant population of human beings, and the vast population of animals, are used constantly to better conditions in the North.

Mr. Hall makes but one speech each year. But it is a speech that fills the seats of the Legislature, as members listen carefully and intently to this "annual report" on the North.

He is an ardent game conservationist, and annually he presses the Provincial Government to extend its conservation measures in the far North. Most of the legislation on the statute books of the Province in the last 10 to 15 years has been placed there at Mr. Hall's behest.

In the early days Mr. Hall had to use canoe and foot to get around his big legislative territory. But with the introduction of the airplane, he now flies around his territory in one week, where before he had to take all summer.

For four years, from 1934 to 1938, Mr. Hall had the distinction of representing a full half of Saskatchewan, as his riding was enlarged to take in the whole North, from Alberta and Manitoba boundaries. But upon redistribution in 1938, Mr. Hall said such a vast stretch of wild territory was too much for one member. So the North was sliced into two ridings again.

KATE SMITH SAYS:

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Educators Stress Their Duty to Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Leading educators from all over the United States met in Detroit this week to discuss every problem of progressive education. Emphasis in many of the leading addresses was placed on the value and importance of the work of educators in safeguarding and perpetuating democracy. The meetings which began Monday, Feb. 20 were under the joint auspices of the National Council of Parent Education and the Progressive Education Association.

These joint meetings which were preliminary to the National Conference were devoted largely to problems and methods of family life education in relation to child study and education. They continued through Feb. 22. The program of the National Conference of the Progressive Education Association, which will make Detroit the mecca of thousands of educators from all parts of the country, began Feb 22 and continues through Saturday, Feb. 25.

The educational value of art appreciation in the home was stressed by Bonaro W. Overstreet, author and lecturer of New York City, in the opening joint meeting Monday night. His paper was entitled "The Enrichment of Individual and Family Experience through Philosophy and the Fine Arts."

Tuesday's meetings were devoted to various phases of parent and family education. Joseph K. Folsom of Vassar College reported on the status of the National Council of Parent Education to date and showed definite and valuable progress of the work throughout a large section of the nation. The papers indicated particular emphasis on home economics, mental hygiene and adult education.

High lights of the convention were discussions Wednesday entitled "The Social Frontier." by George W. Hartmann of Teachers' College and "Dare the Schools Build a Democracy?" by George S. Counts, also of Teachers' College. Mr. Hartmann, it was expected, will deal with education's new mission in adapting its policies to changing world and economic conditions. He is known to be critical of certain sections of the educational press and was expected to point out some of the shortcomings of these publications.

George S. Counts whose speech will be followed as one of the keynotes of the conference dealt with the current clash between the totalitarian and democratic schools of thought as it affects education. He favors aggressive acceptance of the challenge to democracy and his paper provoked considerable discussion between the conservative and liberal educational groups.

Felix Green of the British Broadcasting Corporation was to speak Thursday on "Can We Educate for Peace?" Following this talk there was to be a panel discussion by students from foreign countries studying in the United States, including India, Holland, Palestine, Iraq, Scotland, Equador, Siam and Hawaii.

Also, on Thursday there was to be an expostiion of the meaning of Progressive Education under the auspices of the Committee on Philosophy of the Progressive Education Association, headed by Orville G. Brim, Ohio State University, Chairman. Presentation was to be made by the ten members of the committee with prepared comments by seven leading educational authorities.

Other phases of educational matters to be included in the programs for the week are: Programs of Education for Family Life; The Meaning of Progressive Education; Considerations in the Education of Children; Considerations in the Education of Youth; Considerations in the Educational Program of Communities; Contributions of the Sciences to Education; Outstanding Practices of Early Childhood Education; The Program of the Junior High School and the Needs of the Early Adolescent; Building the Secondary Curriculum on the Needs of the Adolescent.

Other subjects are: Experimental Practices in the Liberal Arts College; Developing a Community Program of Education; Experimental Programs in the Education of Teachers; Experimental Programs in Rural Education; The Arts and Regional Resources; What Schools are Doing about Guidance; Democracy and the Curriculum; Progressive Education and Democracy; Growth and Development of the Individual in Early Childhood Education; What Does Democracy Imply for the Curriculum and Administration of the Elementary Schools?; Democracy and the Junior High School; Evaluation in Secondary Education; the General Education Momement and Progressive Education in the Liberal Arts College; The Needs of Adolescents and the Program of Physical Education; Unique Opportunities of the Summer Camp for Democratic Education; Community Schools in Metropolitan Neighborhoods; An Evaluation of Teacher Education; Physical Education in the Guidance Program; Needs in Adult Education

Rumania Tightens Citizenship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian authoritarian regime has enacted a decree making it more difficult to acquire Rumanian citizenship and easier to lose it.

No foreigner can become a Rumanian citizen before the termination of 10 full years of residence, subsequent to the handing in of a petition for naturalization. And such a naturalized subject remains a citizen of inferior rank. He can never become a Minister or Under Secretary of State, and receives active and passive political rights only after the expiration of another six years. He cannot be a State Official or a lawyer until five years after being naturalized.

The losing of one's citizenship, on the other hand, is easy and may happen for one of three reasons: becoming the citizen of another State, absence from Rumania, and bad conduct. When a Rumanian emigrates and becomes naturalized in another land, or by marriage becomes a subject of another State, he or she ceases to be a Rumanian. Any Rumanian absent from the country for 10 years or more also ceases to be a Rumanian citizen. Likewise, anyone who, while abroad, acts in such a way as to arouse sentiments against the existing regime may be deprived of his citizenship.

The purpose of this new law is to keep scores of thousands of Jews and other minorities, living in Rumania, from becoming citizens and to enable the Government to exercise pressure upon political antagonists going abroad.

Canada Mine Industry Attains New High Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's mining industry attained a new high peak of production and employment in 1938, recording a growth of 3 per cent in physical volume of production and of 2 per cent in employment as compared with 1937, according to the Department of Mines and Resources.

American Act on British Television

© BBC

A Popular Television Program

A photograph of an American hillbilly act performing before the television cameras in the BBC's television studios at Alexandra Palace.

English Seek Extension of Television

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that British televiewers within the 30-mile radius from Alexandra Palace are expressing increasing approval of the quality of the programs that are telecast, it is the turn of the Provinces to ask, "What about us?" And they are saying it, and rumors as to the solution are going around.

In a paper read recently before the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Sir Noel Ashridge, Chief Engineer to the BBC, alluded to the problem of providing other cities in England with their television. He said then that the use of cables would be preferable to wireless links, as being more realiable, less clumsy, and taking up no ether space.

It is an open secret that the Marconi-E. M. I. Company has put forward a scheme for a system of ultra-short-wave relay points using wavelengths below five meters. Tests have already been made by the BBC using a wave-length of two meters and have given good results. Thus two relays only would be necessary to cover the 110 miles between London and Birmingham. This would be much cheaper than laying a coaxial cable at £1,000 a mile. But a statement has been made in Parliament that no extension of television to the Provinces is to be made at present.

New Studio Planned

A very large sum of money is to be spent on the extension of Broadcasting House and Alexandra Palace is hoping for the money to provide a large central studio for television. Here there would be space for several sets with a central producer's control room. In this would be his control desk and two television screens. On one of these he would see that part of the program in transmission at the moment, and on the other a pre-view of the portion waiting to be switched in at the right moment.

From his desk the producer would be able to control all the sets in two studios and leave one clear for rehearsals. But even if the money for this were allotted at once, it must be at least a year before the new studio could come into use.

Asking as to the future of television programs, The Christian Science Monitor was told there would be more drama and outside broadcasts, as these were proving most popular. The televising of theatrical performances direct from a theater has been so successful that endeavors are to be made to give more of these. At the time of writing there were listed in one week five plays from the studios and one, a Variety Show, from the Coliseum Theater.

Television Program

When Mr. J. B. Priestley's amusing comedy, "When We Are Married," was televised from the theater, he must have had the biggest audience in his life if the majority of the 10,000 sets, which are said to have been sold, were in use that night.

A television program in progress in the studios is a fascinating sight. A hillbilly cabaret, say, is just going to start; hefty cowboys take their places; a whistle goes and a voice says "Silence please." Big Ben can then be heard on a loudspeaker

News in Radio

in the distance striking three. A voice makes a few opening remarks —and off goes the opening chorus. Four cameras are in use; one for the whole scene; one for the leader of the troupe and soloists; one for the single turns at the opposite end of the studio; and one for the placards giving the title of the Show and its end.

The whole studio is a fine example of "ordered disorder." Thick cables and wires everywhere; a great switchboard to control the 80 kilowatts of light when everything is full on; operators in overalls with headphones on, and probably a few spectators engaged in keeping out of the way. All goes like clockwork without a hitch. At the end of the cabaret a woman announcer announces that a cartoon film will follow, and this is succeeded by a fashion parade. Another whistle and lights are switched off, the studios are cleared up, and within an hour they are all at work again getting ready for the evening's program.

Enlarging Broadcasting House

Broadcasting House, that mighty battleship of a building which thrusts its prow towards Oxford Circus, is to be more than doubled in size. Yet when Broadcasting House was opened in the early summer of 1932 its designers congratulated themselves on the thought that it was considered big enough to fulfill all needs for a long time to come.

Today, so that more staff, more ambitious programs, more elaborate mechanical equipment, can be housed workers are busy on the removal of more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth.

The new Broadcasting House foundation is to be the deepest in London—deeper than the vaults of the Bank of England—going nearly 60 feet underground. In this snug basement are to be "floating" studios and control rooms for use in emergency, safe from attack by bombs.

Five underground studios are to be incorporated in the extension and, in order to elliminate all possible risk of extraneous noise, each will be constructed as a separate shell, floated and isolated from the building itself. A general purposes studio will be 80 feet long, 54 feet wide, and 30 feet high, and a number of rehearsal rooms are also being provided.

Above ground-floor level the extension is designed as an office building with rather more accommodation than the present building has. A control room suite will be situated on the seventh floor, and this will be in addition to the present control room. A staff restroom is to be on the sixth floor, and a restaurant for about 300 people on the eighth (top) floor. There is to be a main entrance for the staff in the new extension. Work is expected to be completed at the end of 1940.

Vocational Guidance Faces Charge of Slighting Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23—Spend less time in debate over changing your name and more time on the labor problems of the United States which your graduates will have to face, Miss Dorothea de Schweinitz, Regional Director, National Labor Relations Board, in St. Louis, told the twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Vocational Guidance Association here today.

Specifically, Miss de Schweinitz charged the vocational people in education with giving only lip service to the ideal of dignity of labor, and with failing to impart to their students the understanding that even unskilled workers are doing a mutual and essential task in producing food, clothing, and shelter.

"The majority of graduates from school," said Miss de Schweinitz "cannot find opening in the professional and white-collar occupations. At least 45 per cent of the working population is engaged in semi-skilled and unskilled manual labor, tasks which in themselves do not challenge the dexterity and ingenuity of workers for eight hours daily.

"But there are considerations about such employment which are more important to the worker than the actual content of the work and the degree of educational preparation required for its performance."

Guidance Where Effective

The vocational counsel, Miss de Schweinitz declared, should be prepared not only to help the young worker select an occupation but to deal with the new situations created by modern industrial development.

Dr. Karl P. Zerfoss of George Williams College, Chicago, recommended that more guidance be done in classes, clubs, teams and social units and less in the offices of deans and personnel directors.

Dr. Zerfoss asserted that "Many classes in our American schools are too large; too impersonal in atmosphere; too much given to mass method; allocate too little responsibility to students; are too isolated from other classes; have superimposed and nonvital curricula, and are too often led by scholars, perhaps who know too little about the management and leadership of people in group relationships."

"It is impossible to separate guidance from teaching," Miss Barbara H. Wright of Minneapolis said, "and a guidance program functions best when counselors and classroom teachers share in a co-operative undertaking to know pupils as individuals and to help them develop those attitudes and skills needed to meet problems realistically."

More Social Assistance

Miss Grace L. Coyle of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, said that the aid of social agencies has been too little utilized either by the agencies involved or by those interested in vocational guidance. She urged the use of social clubs to provide occupational information and to stimulate and direct the members toward right work.

Omaha's Youth Guidance Council was described by Miss Goldie Carter, who stated that the 47 organizations represented on the Council "ferret out" weak spots in the guidance program of the city and initiate projects designed to help youth, among them an advisory council of businessmen and school administrators who are interested in aiding youth to get employment.

The manner in which Pasadena has unified the services of Government employment agencies and the public schools was described by Archie M. Turrell. All the groups, he said, contribute toward the maintenance of the services, dividing the specific responsibilities according to a definite plan.

Development of Imagination Found Education's Job Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23 — Eight affiliated societies meeting here for the sixth annual convention of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations heard a strong indictment of the "educational machine" by Dr. Ernest O. Melby, Dean of the School of Education of Northwestern University, coupled with an admonition to cease patching up the errors of others and to proceed with a revision of school programs which will develop the creative ability, imagination, and initiative of American youth.

Americans who criticize dictatorships abroad, declared Dr. Melby, should turn their attention to the juggernaut educational machine at home which crushes the human spirit. Children in the United States, he said, have considerable freedom in kindergarten and first grade, but the domination of the system increases throughout the higher grades, secondary schools, and college to make youth "a docile creature with little spontaneity, imagination, or creative ability."

What Children Need

What American school children need from the teaching profession, Dr. Melby continued, is more freedom, more security, more human interest, and more affection.

The ranks of the critics were joined by Harry L. Eastman, Judge of the County Juvenile Court, Cleveland, who said that the large number of youths each year in court proves that education has failed in its primary task of training for good citizenship, and Charles O'Conor Sloane of the Rahn Plan, New York City, who asked, "Why turn our youth out of college like automobiles off an assembly line, but without tires or gas?" Mr. Sloane recommended a reversal of the customary procedure so that a student will gain "a work identity" during college and on his graduation "a man-power specification so that he will have a service to offer where it will profit the buyer instead of seeking a job where it does not exist."

Turning to the social scene which youth must face out of school, Dr. Edmund des Brunner of Teachers' College, Columbia University, queried, "Is business devouring its young" and charged the Nation with "largely wasting what are potentially the most productive years of millions of youth."

"Youth looks askance at a society in which only one out of 10 of its number has normal opportunities," said Joseph Cadden, Executive Secretary of the American Youth Congress, New York City. Work, education, health, recreation, marriage, and the family are the major concerns of youth, declared Mr. Cadden, and more than 6,000,000 American youth between the ages of 16 and 25 are being denied assurance of these things, while 90 per cent of those in this age range are having to do without some of them.

Cheerful Note

A cheerful note was introduced in the proceedings by Robert Hoppock of the National Occupational Conference, New York City, who said that experiences of junior placement agencies in eight widely separated cities indicate that the general trend of employment has been slightly upward during the past few months."

Houseworkers and "mothers' helpers" are at a premium in Providence, R. I., Baltimore, Md., Milwaukee, Wis., and Seattle, Wash. Placement agency officials explain that this is due in part to the fact that few young persons are trained in this type of work, and that even where training or experience is not demanded few applicants are interested in these jobs. Lack of standards governing wages, hours, and working conditions are blamed for this lack of interest, and the general low esteem in which domestic service is held is said also to contribute to the disinclination to accept household employment as a last resort.

Several offices report shortages of adequately prepared male stenographers. Calls for female stenographers also go unfilled in Newark, N. J., and in Atlanta, Ga., but this results from the fact that employers demand expereinced workers, whereas the clients of the junior placement services are for the most part recent graduates of training courses without previous employment history. Similarly many requests for operators of office machines cannot be filled. Baltimore comments on "the fact that far too many young women are taking stenography in our high schools," pointing out that relatively few graduates actually find employment in stenographic occupations.

Needle Workers in Demand

Needle trades workers are in demand in Providence, Newark, and Seattle, according to the Junior Placement services in those cities. The shortage of hand sewers in Providence is believed by observers to be indicative of a State-wide lack of such skilled workers in Rhode Island, and plans are being formulated to provide training in this field. In Newark and Seattle, on the other hand, the current demand is for power sewing machine operators and competent dressmakers' helpers.

Jewelry manufacturing plants in and around Providence are said to be enjoying the best season in several years, as indicated by volume of employment. In Baltimore, the placement service of the Department of Education reports, a local airplane manufacturer is "literally crying for experienced or trained men" in airplane sheet metal work. In Newark, on the other hand, the number of sheet metal workers on the rolls of the junior employment service conspicuously exceeds available vacancies.

Industrial employment generally, especially in the metal trades, appears to be at a low point. Junior placement officials are inclined to attribute their difficulties in placing their clients in industrial employment in part to general economic conditions and in part to the effects of recent Federal legislation. Minimum age stipulations of employers have been raised, 18 being the most common.

One placement office points out that most industrial plants have not yet re-employed all workers laid off, and that many of them will recall these former employees before engaging new workers. Opportunities for average young people without previous working experience will remain few until business improves markedly, they say.

Among the "young" industries in which there is opportunity for youth to find employment, Miss Helen Fisk, Associate Director of the Western Personnel Service, Pasadena, Calif., mentioned quick freezing of fruits and vegetables, and plastics which are being applied to new uses in automobile and aircraft manufacture, and in cosmetics.

Industry's House Cleaning

Howard Coonley of New York City, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, offered a defense of the profit system. Industry, he stated, has made mistakes, and "while I do not claim that industry has completely put its house in order, I do claim it has done a house-cleaning job and changed a lot." Industrial leadership, he continued, now recognizes "humanitarianism as good economics."

Mr. Coonley credited the capitalistic system with the high standard of living in the United States, the development of education, and the diffusion of culture. It is as true today as in the early stages of our industrial expansion, he added, that "every individual has an opportunity to go to the top."

Mr. Coonley urged the school people to recognize "the crying need of educating the public in the simple bread-and-butter facts of our economic and industrial system" and declared that "our very existence as a Nation may be traced to the spirit of individual enterprise."

With this convention the Council will lose an agency which was instrumental in its founding, the National Occupational Conference, of which Dr. Edwin A. Lee of Teachers College, Columbia University, is Director. The conference was started by grant of the Carnegie endowment in 1933 and a year later took an active part in establishing the Council. The grant from the Carnegie endowment expires this year and the conference headquarters in New York City will be closed in September.

Educators Stress New Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

ings of teachers whose low incomes have not justified or made possible sufficient training for the tasks required of them.

Free Public Expression

The Sunday afternoon vesper service will be dedicated to the spirit in which American people enter upon the discharge of their civic obligations, a spirit which determines in large measure the strength and integrity of the nation.

The evening program will deal with the part that the schools must play in the maintenance of freedom of speech, conscience, thought, and the press, the speakers including Wilbur Forrest, Assistant Editor of the New York Herald Tribune, and J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

On Monday morning, the delegates will deal with the publication of the Educational Policies Commission, "The Structure and Administration of Education in an American Democracy," with speakers known to intend admitting that the school system is weak and ineffective at many points, and that the proper allocation of duties and responsibilities among administrators, supervisors, and teachers is incomplete.

The rural school will come into the spotlight with the presentation of the Seventeenth Yearbook of the Association, which deals with problems of schools in the open country and the smaller cities and towns. The Yearbook points out the encouraging return to the fundamental structure of American living, homes and neighborhoods which have, in the words of John A. Sexson, President of the Association and Superintendent of Schools, Pasadena, Calif., "by kindliness, cooperation and sacrifices built for themselves a rich, nourishing culture resting solidly upon local resources."

In other sessions, the educators will review patriotism, crime, and the production of social income essential to the support of a rich and satisfying culture.

Problems in Administration

Mr. Sexson is introducing an experiment, a series of daily conferences in eight rooms, where there will be displays illustrative of procedures in various sections of the country. The topics are guidance and personnel, safety education, vocational education and placement, curriculum problems of large cities, curriculum problems of small cities, tests and measurements, planning and policy-making, and in one group, records, superintendents' reports, and research service.

Payson Smith of Harvard University will receive the 1939 American Education Award of the Associated Exhibitors, whose annual banquet figures for the first time in the regular convention program.

The meetings will close on the evening of March 2, with America's Town Meeting of the Air, a radio presentation which will be moved for the occasion from Town Hall, New York City, to the Cleveland Auditorium.

Voting by mail, the Association has elected as its new President, Ben S. Graham, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh. John A. Sexson, Superintendent of Schools, Pasadena, Calif., the retiring President, automatically becomes First Vice President.

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Balkan Bloc Renews Support Of Status Quo in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 23—Preservation intact of the territorial status quo was the keynote of the final resolutions of the annual conference of the Permanent Council of the Balkan Entente, which has just ended here in an atmosphere of mingled caution and hopefulness.

The conference made it clear that none of the four participating States—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey—has any intention of making appreciable concessions to any of their neighbors—the chief neighbor in question being, of course, Bulgaria.

The Balkan League was founded partly as a protection against Bulgarian and Albanian revisionism, and from the beginning it has endeavored to bring Bulgaria into its ranks on the basis of the status quo, in other words, to induce Bulgaria into relinquishing its hopes of boundary revision.

Better Relations Established

The attitude of the Balkan Entente still remains much the same as was revealed at the first conference five years ago. Bulgaria, which finds revisionism on the increase among its people, is still, therefore, disinclined to enter the Entente, although it did sign a nonaggression pact with the Entente members last July.

In practice, indeed, the situation has improved. Bulgaria has established cordial relations with Yugoslavia; it is co-operating with Greece; and has hinted a desire for more neighborliness with Rumania and Turkey.

Nevertheless, the territorial revision in Central Europe following the Munich accord has stimulated irridentism in Bulgaria, which considers that it has as urgent claims to treaty revision as those which Germany and Hungary have had satisfied. Bulgarian nationalism, however, is still kept under control by the restraining influence of King Boris and the Kiosseivanoff government.

Franco's Recognition Hinted

On the subject of Spain, the Balkan conference tactfully agreed in principle on de jure recognition of the Insurgent Government at such time as each state of the Balkan Entente may consider it propitious. This is interpreted as meaning that these States intend to fall discreetly into line with the western democracies, but will not be the first, nor among the last.

As always at such conferences, commercial matters were considered. The chief significance of the economic deliberations at this meeting—the first after Munich—was to show that all four States are as determined as ever to prevent Munich methods from allowing Germany to penetrate into the Balkans. The conference made it clear that these countries all want European stabilization and co-operation between democracies and dictatorships.

Labor in Mexico Offers New Plan

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The powerful federation of Mexican Workers (C. T. M.) brought forth a six-year plan Feb. 22 for increasing participation in Government by labor, for collective agriculture, and Government-operated heavy industries.

Business leaders here believed the plan, if adopted, would mean an end to private property in Mexico and contended that in some respects it combined both fascist and communist patterns of Government.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Secretary General of the C. T. M., presented the plan to the Executive Council of the Party, which was to offer it as the political platform for its candidate in the 1940 presidential election.

An organization would be established to control foreign trade, labor organizations would have a large part in Government, and the State would have power to intervene and control private business.

U. S. Firm Curbs Plant

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Compania Westinghouse Electric International, Mexican subsidiary of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of the United States, is curtailing operations in Mexico.

Reasons cited were losses resulting from a decline in the peso, a shortage of electric current because of drought, loss of business on Government projects to Germany, and a desire to reduce investment and overhead.

The Company, which has been in Mexico since 1921, has 100-odd employees. Sixty will be dropped, it is understood.

Parliament House In Hobart Altered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—Present alterations changing the whole interior of Tasmania's Parliament House recall that this former customhouse has survived a century of rapid changes in the Capital.

Built of lands reclaimed from Hobart's picturesque waterfront, the Parliament Buildings have stood without change in outward appearance since Hobart was a thriving whaling town.

During these early times, Hobart devoted more than half of its buildings to the use and entertainment of sailors, with the result that often legislators in Parliament were surrounded by warehouses and ship chandlers.

Chamberlain to Publish 'In Search of Peace'

LONDON (AP)—Early publication of the more important speeches of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was announced Feb. 21. They will be made available to the public in a book entitled, "In Search of Peace."

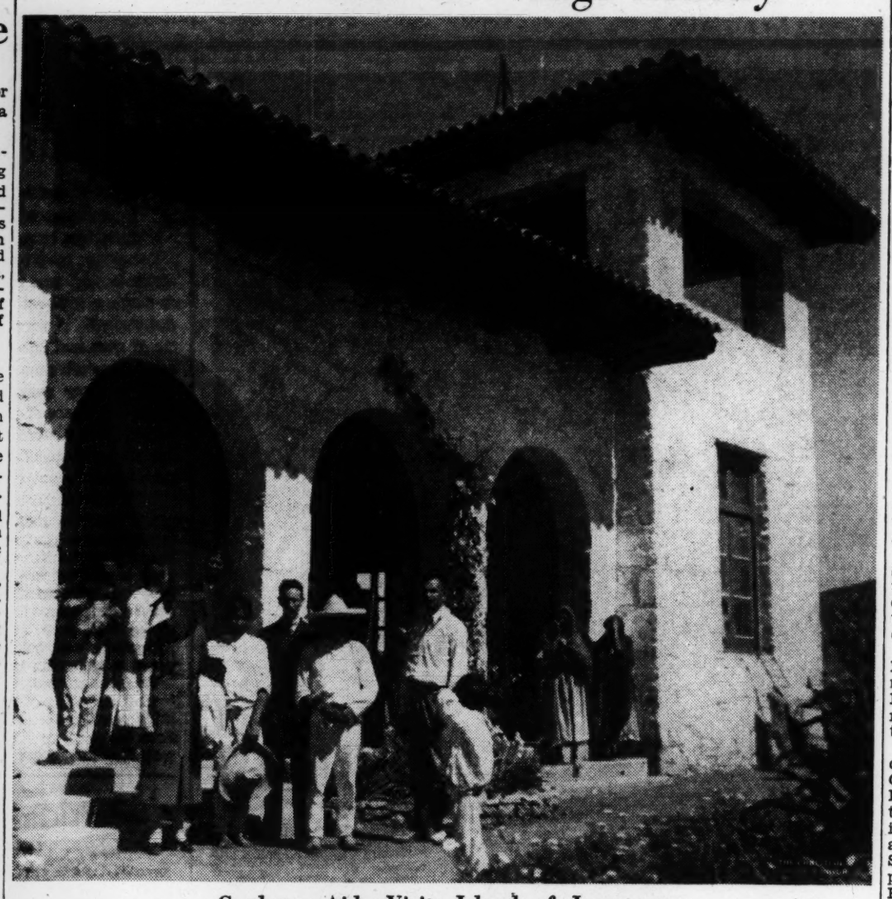
The book already has been circulated privately among members of a book club over which the former Prime Minister, Earl Baldwin, presides.

Senate Begins Prayers For Each Day's Session

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate began Feb. 21 the practice of opening each of its daily sessions with prayer.

Hitherto, a prayer has been offered each "legislative day," but under the Senate rules a "legislative day" may last several calendar days. At the request of Senator Neely (D), of Virginia, the chamber recently decided that each calendar day should be started with prayer.

School: Center of Village Activity



Cardenas Aide Visits Island of Jaracuaro

Ramón Beteta, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, and Señora Beteta visit the school on Jaracuaro. To the right of Señor Beteta in picture stands the Presidente Municipal, wearing sombrero. Indian mothers with babies stand on the school steps.

Simple Faith of Indians Basis of Cardenas' Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An invitation of Ramón Beteta, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, and Señora Beteta to accompany them for a trip on Lake Patzcuaro aboard the launch of President Cardenas was accepted with alacrity. The seat of Mexican Government is at "The Little White House" of Mexico, President Cardenas' summer home, overlooking the lake.

President Cardenas had offered his launch to Señor Beteta with the request that the Island of Jaracuaro be visited. It is one of the larger of nine small islands dotting the great mountain lake. All are peopled by Tarascan Indians whose culture was found flourishing at the time of the Conquest but about whom little is known since their language is not linked with any other of the Indian tribes of Mexico. In this region they are fishermen though they once were famous for weaving feather mosaics. They are proud, sturdy and independent in spite of the fact that the living they glean from the waters is a meager one.

Speeding through the almond-green waters, which are held by the circling mountain peaks as in a gigantic cup, we skirted past Janitzio largest of the islands. On its crest rears the gigantic statue of Morelos, one of the heroes of Mexico's independence movement, which has been the subject of artistic dispute since its erection several years ago. Curving from it we went directly to Jaracuaro where a delegation of villagers stood at the dock to greet us.

Greeted by Leader

A man whom we identified as the Presidente Municipal stepped forward and offered his hand to Señor Beteta. He was slight and wore a wide up-curling sombrero, loose white shirt, and calzones—the cotton trousers worn by Indians throughout the tropics. He was accompanied by taller Indians in the same garb, all of whom had the pronounced Chinese aspect of the island fishermen.

Each of the men extended his hand in a greeting alien to the Indian. It is one which he has acquired only recently as he has reached a democratic footing previously unknown. The small hands came out spontaneously but did not grasp the meeting palm. It was a touching rather than a clasping of hands which they performed. The meeting took pace under a tree shading the landing place and as Señor Beteta noticed corn stalks bound together and interwoven with red and yellow flowers, leaning limply against the tree, he asked, "Is there a fiesta?"

"No Señor. It was an arch of flowers for the President. We were expecting him yesterday—" It was said with obvious disappointment.

Explanation Accepted

Señor Beteta explained that President Cardenas was busy with many conferences and the Indians accepted the explanation gracefully. As we mounted the terraced cobbled path, with trees making an archway overhead, we were met by other men, each offering a limp hand and a delighted smile. Though they were disappointed that President Cardenas had not come, this was an official visit which provided some compensation.

The path led to the shining white stone building we had seen crossing the Lake. It was the village school house and its entrance was crowded with Indian men, and women carrying babies. Up pathways and from beyond bushes others were scurrying toward us, their tasks of the moment abandoned for the excitement of visitors. The school house was built in the Spanish style appropriate to the Island and its traditions, and was less than a year old.

The teacher showed her modernity by wearing a printed cotton dress cut in the current fashion, rather than the full-pleated skirt, blouse, and rebozo of the Island women. Proudly she ushered us into the school where 39 children sat erect and dignified. As we entered they stood in salute, looking solemnly at us.

Seated again, they presented rows of grave faces, wide-eyed and intently serious. Their brown skins were enriched by the colors of their garments—purple, cerise, yellow, blue, and white and the dignity of their postures made them look like rows of youthful idols. Señor Beteta spoke to them, reviewing the record of attendance and the ages represented between two little boys sitting on a front bench and the two biggest ones occupying back seats.

A blackboard with simple sentences in Spanish illustrated the necessity of teaching Spanish to the Indians who still speak the Tarascan tongue. One line revealed, too, the penetration of the agitated oil question into even the remotest sections of Mexico. It read "No hay petroleo—there is no petroleum," an inexact statement for Mexico has a vast quantity of oil. The chief significance, however, was that in all Mexican schools children are being taught the Government's version of the expropriation of foreign oil properties.

The next room we entered was the library, with a bookcase half filled with volumes, mainly on agricultural subjects. For it is with the problems of the soil that rural education in Mexico begins, the more remote subjects of natural science and mathematics being left for advanced grades. Windows on one side gave a splendid perspective of neighboring islands. All was in perfect order and immaculately clean.

Visit Mirador

We were led from the school up the hill to a "mirador" or lookout, also white stone of recent construction, which the Presidente Municipal showed with understandable pride. Introduction of such modernism into the primitive life of the Island is, and will long remain, a miracle to the Indians. They attribute it to one man, Lazaro Cardenas, and every new building which goes up bears his name or his image. The fact the President may have an especial interest in his home State of Michoacan does not occur to them. They know only that he is part Tarascan and is proud of being one of them. That he can give particular attention to this region, where he has a country home, is also to their advantage.

As we enjoyed the view from the "mirador" across the Lake we saw the fishermen's nets drying on racks down the hillside. The nets, we are told, sell for 14 to 15 pesos (about $3) and take two months of intermittent labor to make. This is on a par with the rate of pay given a fisherman whom I saw deliver his morning's catch at the docks of Patzcuaro. His total of two dozen fish sold for 1 peso 10 centavos, about 22 cents. He delivered them with resignation and turned his canoe about for the hour-long return to his Island.

Anti-Nazis Pelt Members of Bund In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (AP)—Pelted with eggs and vegetables by a crowd of Anti-Nazi demonstrators, 300 persons attended a meeting of the German-American Bund here last night at which Adolf Hitler was likened to George Washington.

Seven radio cars of police answered a riot call at the Deutsches Haus as booing pickets outside smashed windows with rocks and drove uniformed Bund members to cover from guard stations.

One man, wearing Nazi insignia, was beaten. Another man was hit by a flying rock.

Once during the meeting, which was delayed more than an hour by the demonstration, a wedge of pickets attempted to gain entrance through a side door, but was stopped by police.

Officers said Bund members armed themselves with clubs for use in event the crowd surged inside and a length of iron gas-pipe was taken from one of them.

Jeering anti-Nazis, about 100 in number, carried placards of the Socialist Workers Party with the exhortations: "Smash Hitler," "Fight Against Anti-Semitism," "Build Workers' Defense Guards." Girls and youths were prominent in the picket line, which sang the "Internationale."

Several hundred curious persons observed the demonstration from the street, while inside the Bund meeting opened with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

David Hall, Jr., Glendale, Calif., pamphlet publisher, delivered an address in which he described Washington as "a leader of a revolution who was like Hitler today." Herman Schwinn, Western Director of the Bund, also spoke on the program, which contained criticism of President Roosevelt and a French war plane deal; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for "blocking German trade"; and Representative John H. Martin of Colorado, who termed Nazi sympathizers traitors to the Nation.

Curb on Speech Asked

DETROIT (AP)—The German-American Bund demonstration in New York Feb. 20 was attacked by an American Legion Auxiliary officer as an example of "too much freedom of speech."

Mrs. T. K. Rinaker of Carlinville, Ill., National Vice-President of the Auxiliary, told the Women's National Defense Council:

"Freedom of speech is our prerogative here in America. But in the instance of an occurrence like the German Bund rally there is too much freedom of speech for the good of the country."

Opposing Groups Want Cuban Army Strictly Military

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Leaders of the principal political groups attempting to form an opposition coalition to the Government issued a statement Feb. 21 after a three-hour conference declaring they had "no animosity against Cuba's armed forces, and will only ask that they take care only of their military duties."

Col. Fulgencio Batista, "strong man" of the Cuban Government and Chief of the Army, last Jan. 7 in a statement approved the calling of a constitutional assembly in June to draw a constitution replacing the one of 1901. The Constitution was amended in 1928 to give Machado eight more years of office.

He suggested formation of political coalitions so two or three parties might represent "the whole of national opinion," government parties are forming a "popular front."

Comes de la Torriente, former Secretary of State and President of the National Association of Veterans of the Wars for Independence, held the conference with the political chiefs.

Among them were three former Presidents, Mario G. Menocal, Ramon Grau San Martin and Miguel Mariano Gomez, and a former Secretary of the Treasury, Joaquin Martinez Saenz.

Mr. Menocal represents the traditional conservative forces, Mr. Grau San Martin the Cuban Revolutionary Party, Mr. Mariano Gomez the Republican Action Party which is a branch of the old Liberal Party, and Mr. Martinez Saenz the ABC Secret Society which took a leading part in the 1933 revolution against President Machado.

"The opposition parties would favor a Cuban solution of the present political crisis," their statement said. "They do not try to gain government powers through the Constitutional Assembly which must be held this year; and finally, the opposition parties state that they have no animosity against Cuba's armed forces, and will only ask that they take care only of their military duties."

British Highways Crowded by Flock Of New Motorcars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British roads were even more crowded in 1938 than in previous years, according to the annual return issued by the Ministry of Transport.

Mechanically-propelled vehicles for which licenses under the Roads Act of 1920 were current at any time during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1938, increased to 3,093,884, compared with 2,938,485 in the corresponding quarter of 1937, a gain of 155,399.

There were 1,944,394 private cars compared with 1,798,105 in 1937, and with 884,645 in 1928, an increase in the 10 years of 120 per cent The most notable increase among cars taxed on horsepower occurred in the light cars of the 10 h. p. class, which numbered 451,805, compared with 380,975 in the corresponding period of 1937, an increase of 19 per cent.

In the 8 h. p. class, which remained the most numerous, the total increased by 13 per cent from 480,137 to 540,728, while 12 h. p. cars advanced from 265,814 to 279,084. Among the higher powered cars, the 30 h. p. class increased by 6 per cent from 17,837 to 18,922.

Manchester to Honor Kennedy With LL.D.

MANCHESTER, England (AP)—The University of Manchester announced Feb. 22 that it would confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on the United States Ambassador, Mr Joseph P. Kennedy, on May 17.

Industrialist Tells Business To Start Improving Itself

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A spokesman of "big business," talking to his colleagues in the American Management Association at its meeting here, swept aside excuses that prosperity must wait upon tax reductions and more stable world conditions, and urged the possibility of "recovery through self-improvement" in industry.

C. M. Chester, who gave this advice, is Chairman of General Foods Corporation and a former President of the National Association of manufacturers.

By self-improvement, he made it clear, he did not mean merely stepping up mechanical efficiency but improving human relations which in turn would mean more efficient operation of plants.

"In spite of paralyzing tax burdens and world-wide economic disorders," Mr. Chester said, "we can still re-create recovery here at home through self-improvement. The beginning lies in widespread betterment of industrial relations. That is No. 1. It is only when we help the employees to improve themselves—economically and technically—that a real start is made."

Much has been said about the superior technical efficiency of American plants as compared with industry abroad, but Mr. Chester estimated efficiency of American manufacturing plants to be only about 60 per cent, and he pictured the possibilities of even a 15 per cent increase in efficiency.

A 25 per cent increase, he said, would do more to stimulate reemployment than twice the amount the Government has spent on pump-priming. He thought the $80,000,000 national income held up as a goal by President Roosevelt could be reached by such increases in efficiency.

In his own concern and in others, the General Mills executive said he had seen pay rolls, employment, and sales volume rise as industrial relations improved. Good relations with employees is just good business.

"Strikes," he continued, "do not 'just happen.' There is a cause for labor trouble and quite often it's neglected industrial relations.

"You can't keep secrets secret. The truth will out. Somehow the public will learn what a company's personnel relations are. Often consumers will judge products in the light of the contentment or discontentment of employees."

Investors would do well to consider a company's labor record, said Mr. Chester. This was his advice:

"If you want to invest in a concern that's most likely to be prospering in the years ahead, seek out the one that is already investing in the future by building a loyal and efficient personnel."

Management by dictation never was an efficient method and has no place in industry today, declared C. R. Dooley, manager of Industrial Relations of the Socony Vacuum Company in an address which underscored some of these points.

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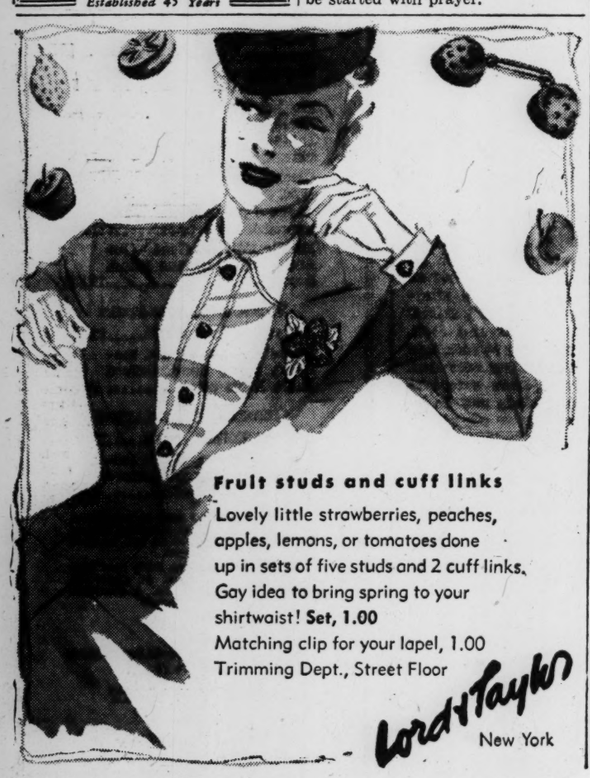
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My Argument With Whiffit

IT IS quite possible that you are familiar with the reviews which my friend, Mr. Peter Whiffit, writes for the book section of The Tides. They have been so well considered by the reading public, in recent years, that Whiffit has been made first assistant to the first sub-editor. A position of some importance, that keeps him reading far into the night.

He is a specialist on economics, foreign affairs, and one or two odd sidelines like hypsography and table golf. Also, I must add that he has been known to break down and review a mystery story. But then he uses only his initials.

Thus Whiffit is a valuable friend, to be cultivated by the confirmed book-borrower. But, like all brilliant people, he has one flaw in an otherwise sterling character. He marks books.

* * *

DURING MY EARLY borrowing acquaintance with Whiffit, I endeavored to the best of my ability to break him of this pernicious habit. But, after a time, it became clear to me that it was one of the Inevitables, so I retired from the field.

It was during my period of argument with Whiffit that I grew conversant with his reasons for marking books. It seems that he is thus enabled: (a) to find certain passages which he may wish to refer to in a review, (b) to organize the subject matter, (c) to employ it as a substitute for doodling.

I was never able to attack any of these reasons in a manner which would convince him, and so have had to go on for years reading Whiffit's books and having my mind made up by Whiffit's marked passages. It is provoking, but can only be accepted like the weather and Congress.

* * *

ONCE, IN THOSE early days, I was quite thrown off balance by reading a book on Central Europe which Whiffit had marked with colored pencils. Three colors: red, green, and purple. I was sure that a man of his logical mentality had a sound reason for such procedure, so I struggled to determine what it was. If all the passages marked in green pointed to a certain trend, I completely failed to establish any connection between them. Or were matters of first importance marked with purple? Anyway, I worked myself up to such a pitch that I was finally compelled to ring Whiffit up on the telephone at quarter to four in the morning.

At first he was vague and sleepy, but finally he grew quite provoked with me and, after shouting something about: "They kept breaking off, you fool," banged up the receiver.

Another manifestation which troubled me was a type of marking which Whiffit employed from time to time, and which vaguely resembled the hieroglyphics left on rock faces by the early Norsemen. Happily, before I could approach Whiffit on the subject, I was the recipient of a hand-written note from him about some books I had not returned, and I discovered that the Norse characters were merely what passed as the Whiffitian handwriting.

* * *

BUT THE THING which upsets me thoroughly is that I almost never agree with Whiffit about the importance of the passages which he has marked.

For instance, in a book which I have to hand, I find this passage which Whiffit has heavily underscored:

> "Cloggett was a small man without the usual detective's air of lurking. He wore neat, pin-striped suits and a bow tie, and looked as innocent as a clam at low tide."

It is undoubtedly the part about the clam at low tide that has attracted Whiffit, because he is always arrested by the apposite; but I submit that it has little to do with the running thread of the story. And it strikes me that, as a responsible reviewer, so fortunately placed upon the staff of a great national organ, Whiffit should give over such shallow attractions for a more studious approach.

In recent months, I have developed an ingenious method for quieting my inward protest at the really deplorable passages which Whiffit underlines so heavily. I keep a 6H pencil handy and, when I encounter a really choice bit that has been quite ignored, I just run a faint line along the margin.

E. W. G.

By Courtesy of the National Museum, Stockholm, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILHELM STENHAMMAR: *An Oil Painting by Robert Thegerström*

ROBERT THEGERSTRÖM'S painting of Wilhelm Stenhammar, which hangs in the National Museum in Stockholm, brings together two artists of the highest standard. Robert Thegerström was born in London in 1857, and although he went to Sweden as a young boy and was educated there, he remained in appearance an Anglo-Saxon. At that time it was not the fashion to travel much abroad. Thegerström, however, took long journeys to different countries. His friends called him by the English abbreviation of his Christian name "Bob." He was good-natured and generous, and there was in his paintings an elegance and finesse in keeping with his character.

Thegerström was himself very musical. It was therefore quite natural that he should become acquainted with Wilhelm Stenhammar. Stenhammar belonged to a fine old family, who counted among themselves a great number of natural scientists and artists. His father was an architect and composer chiefly known by his religious compositions. Wilhelm Stenhammar was the youngest of five children. He began playing the piano at an early age, and almost at once composed little songs. When he was only nine years old, he wrote his first sonata. When he was ten, an aunt, to his pious mother's horror, took the small boy to the opera to hear "The Magic Flute." The event was a crucial one, for young Wilhelm immediately began to compose an opera. He worked on it for several years, altering it after each new opera he saw, but the work was never finished.

In this painting Thegerström has excellently portrayed the dreamy young musician at the piano. His blond head is tilted a little backwards, as if listening, and the beautifully shaped hands on the keyboard are reflected in the shiny black wood of the instrument.

Royal Presentation at a Tennis Court

"HIS MAJESTY!" exclaimed an Englishwoman. To habitués of the restaurant on the water where guests at Skånegården lunch and dine the sight was no novelty. The tall lean figure of Gustaf V, King of Sweden, central personage at a table in an alcove, was easily distinguishable to diners. It is the King's habit to stay at Skånegarden during international tennis matches held annually in July. Indeed, practically the entire hotel is given up to the royal party. We were amazed that we should have rooms so near to those of the King. . . .

Next morning, the King, in white flannels and dark coat, carrying a tennis racquet, left the hotel for the courts. A program of the tournament, posted in the hotel, gave the schedule of the matches. As usual, Gustaf V was entered as "Mr. G.," his incognito. He played daily during our stay, in doubles from twelve to one-fifteen, and again at three. No blazing sun was hot enough to daunt his spirit, although he would, we noted, frequently lift his felt hat from thick gray hair to mop his brow—evidently depending upon its shade while in action. . . .

A thoughtful Swedish friend had written to the Countess Lewenhaupt, hostess and director of the hotel, to arrange to have us presented to His Majesty. We were told that the matter would be brought to the King's attention at eight in the morning when he received his mail. . . .

Shall we spend this last morning dawdling here, we asked each other, waiting for a message that will probably not come? Yet we found ourselves lingering in the garden, watching for the now familiar car with its immense crown of Sweden. Enchanting at all hours of day and night was this garden, with its terraces of fragrant bush honeysuckle, its borders of regal phlox, its swallows dipping over the sunken pool where lilies, mammoth white or crimson, flaunted their beauty among ruffled pads. White butterflies fluttered over the lavender; outside the King's windows the blue-and-yellow flag of Sweden stirred in the breeze. . . .

A messenger for Mr. and Mrs. Oakley! The King's aide-de-camp will arrange a meeting if they will be at the tennis courts at two-thirty. Never had I expected to be presented at court and certainly not at a tennis court!

How appropriate for a tennis-loving King to receive at tennis—a French inheritance perhaps. The match His Majesty had been watching ended promptly at two-thirty. Surrounded by ladies and gentlemen, whose faces and even costumes had become as familiar to us as those of Queen Mary, the King was seated in a wicker chair in the reserved section. The aide presented our cards to the chamberlain, the King's shadow (a gentleman resembling M. Picard who told us that he was Scotch) who gave them to the King. We were summoned. The King rose and advanced to meet us. The aisle in which the presentation took place gave me scant room for the appropriate curtsy and my Illustrator none at all for a courtly bow. The King spoke of our book and, when asked if he would be gracious enough to accept a copy, said it would give him pleasure to receive it. We spoke of mutual friends whom he had decorated—the editor of the *American Scandinavian Review*, and a translator from the Swedish, of the Wettergrens to whose names he warmed; of our pleasure that the Crown Prince would come to Philadelphia in June. "Oh, yes, I know about the celebrations in Delaware," he said.

We expressed admiration for his gardens at Solliden, shown us by Baron Rüdbeck the year before. "I could not have been there," he said, implying, in courtly fashion, that had he been he would have received us.—From "Scandinavia Beckons," by AMY OAKLEY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Fallacy

THE moon
is not green cheese,
as any poet knows.
It is the silver beehive of
the stars.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Brahms Is Introduced by Schumann

IN BONN Brahms made the acquaintance of the conductor Wasielewski, who begged him to visit his friend Robert Schumann in Düsseldorf. Joachim had made the same suggestion, but Brahms had declined, finding it impossible to forget the imagined injury which Schumann had done him in returning his manuscripts unopened. Through Wasielewski he was introduced to the music-loving patrician family of Deichmann in Mehlem. . . . At the Deichmanns' he was persuaded to study Schumann's works in detail, most of which he had never seen before. His astonishment and delight were profound. . . . All recollections of the slight he had received vanished in an instant, and he was possessed by a fervent desire to make the personal acquaintance of this great master.

He therefore decided to go to Düsseldorf, and on September 30th he first visited Schumann's home. Here he at once found himself in an atmosphere totally different from that of the Altenburg. A little girl, the eldest of the master's six children, opened the door to him. The house was (as Clara Schumann states in her diary) "agreeably and quietly situated," but there was none of the luxurious splendour of Liszt's mansion. The master, too, was not surrounded by a crowd of disciples. When he asked Brahms to play to him only one other listener was in the room: that exquisite musician, his wife Clara. Young Brahms's natural reserve melted away in this warm congenial atmosphere. . . .

Schumann, however, did not confine himself to extending a most friendly welcome to the young musician. . . . Hardly a fortnight after Schumann first saw Brahms he wrote the famous essay *Neue Bahnen*, in which he tells of the artist "at whose cradle graces and heroes mounted guard," who in Hamburg "had created in obscurity and silence his first compositions," and who "is called to give us the highest ideal expression of our time." This essay appeared on October 28th, in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, founded by Schumann himself, and the words of this champion of romantic art, who for years had published nothing in this periodical, found ready listeners everywhere. Instantly the name of Brahms became known far beyond the limits of musical circles, and the publication of his works was eagerly awaited. One thing already seemed clear: it was not going to be plain sailing for the young composer. The public and the critics expected the very best after this sensational introduction.—From "Brahms, His Life and Work," by KARL GEIRINGER. Translated by H. B. Weiner & Bernard Miall. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Such Is the Surest Sign of Spring

THE surest sign of Spring is the flow of sap in the maples. Icicles pendant from every broken twig on the tree, and wet stains on its boles and boughs at every crevice in the bark, betray the maples in their busiest season, the season of maple syrup and maple sugar. The bees, exploring and pioneering for the first nectars, buzz about the dripping sap, and painted ladies and mourning cloaks, those earliest of early butterflies, uncurl their long tongues hungrily into the sweetened water. It is promise of Spring indeed when the maple yields its flow of sap.

The woodland pastures, where "the sugar bush" has been preserved from one generation to the next, and where the maples, more venerable than the families who cherish them, have been safeguarded against the axe or other destruction, become the stage for one of New England's pleasantest and most distinctive activities—boiling down the sap to syrup and sugar.

From the substantial homesteads that treasure the trees, come the men and boys and girls who know the secret of the sugar maple and the mystery of the maple sugar cult; who know where to bore the hole, how to set the spile and hang the pail; how to drive the pung among the trees, and how long to boil the sap for just the best quality, the daintiest, most delicate, syrup or sugar. They glow with health and enthusiasm, revel in the exercise of the camp, and delight in the joy of outdoor activity in the first mild breezes that suggest the Spring. The snow still lies deep in the ravines, and drifts hide the shrubbery and the rocks; the ground is probably still so quite covered that well-sunk pathways from tree to tree reveal the route the gathering buckets go. The wind still blows chill, except perhaps at noon, and toes and fingers tingle with the cold; but the sun rides high and the sunny sides of the trees where most of the buckets hang seem warm and steamy.

The ground still dreams in Winter but the trees awake in the hopeful sunshine of Spring, knowing that the days are few until they must put forth their blossoms and their leaves. New life, new duties, a new season await them just as surely as Winter passes. . . .

So if the Winter has dragged for us and Spring seems a myth; . . . then let us hie ourselves to the sugar bush, there to take a hand in the sweetest of Spring's activities, and to learn from the maples that lesson of faith and assurance in the future that they so unwittingly but convincingly teach.—From "New England Fancies," by W. ELMER EKBLAW. (Worcester, Mass.: St. Onge.)

Peace—With What?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEACE is defined as "a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; repose."

Generally speaking, humanity knows not where to find true tranquillity, nor with what to make a compact in order to be free from disturbance. It perplexedly views the spectacle of men and nations that have little or no peace even after making great sacrifices to obtain it. Many gaze uncomprehendingly upon the settled peace of the reformer who has perhaps provoked storms of hate and opposition, but who nevertheless is himself serene, because he is in agreement with Truth and good.

With what then shall we seek to be in agreement? Here is indeed the vital question, for our choice will result either in gaining spiritual peace or in experiencing the lack of it. In seeking a basis for peace, should we not turn to the Bible, the acknowledged storehouse of true wisdom? If we accept its inspired teachings, which reveal God, good, as the basis for all action, agreement, and being, shall we not find our peace in reflecting Him?

Students of Christian Science accept the following definition of God, given by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 587 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." From this it is clear that God, good, is the only power or presence. Then, what is there but good with which to be at peace?

Christian Science shows that real peace inheres in spiritual thinking which reflects divine Principle, Truth, Love. The very rightness of such thinking may stir up storms of hate, but those who keep peace with God are satisfied. Attempts to make peace with human personalities as such, or with shifting material conditions and temporal pressures, bring only confusion. Since Truth, Life, and Love alone are enduring, there can be intelligent expectancy of peace only through conscious agreement with divine Principle. The would-be peace which springs from human temporizing, is as temporary and unsatisfying as is its illusive foundation. Enduring peace is built upon an enduring basis.

The decisions of world politics cannot prevent the individual from experiencing peace through his adherence to Truth. Nothing can stop one from loving and being loved, from being grateful to God for His goodness, and from helping others to be happy by his expression of God's goodness. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 264), "Spiritual living and blessedness are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence and feel the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love."

Neither in matter, nor in false material sense, nor in human policy, is peace to be found. That which denies the power and presence of God can never contribute to one's conscious at-one-ement with spiritual good. The material and temporal, which are opposed to spiritual harmony, do not constitute reality. Spiritual sense discerns the allness of God, the nothingness of matter, and the powerlessness of physical sense to interfere with divine facts. When one is at peace with God, whatever seems to oppose one's manifestation of good is neutralized by the fact that good is true, and that its supposititious opposite is untrue.

Christ Jesus expressed more Godlikeness than any other who has ever walked the earth, and he therefore was more conscious of peace than any other. He knew that spiritual peace was one of the greatest blessings he could leave to men, for he said, before parting from his beloved disciples (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." He spoke more than once of peace as being the result of following in his footsteps. Hate and misunderstanding might beset the path of his faithful followers, but their peace, founded upon the rock, Christ, would remain undisturbed. Such peace is bigger than circumstances, and circumstances do not change it.

All who acknowledge Christ Jesus as Master and Way-shower can find their peace where he found his, namely, in the daily demonstration of Truth and Love. As Paul declared (I Corinthians 3:11), "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

*Frid—med vad?

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

ORDET frid definieras såsom "ett tillstånd av ro eller stillhet; frihet från störningar eller oro; lugn; vila."

I allmänhet talat veta människorna icke var de kunna finna det sanna lugnet, ej heller med vad de skola sluta förbund för att bliva fria från oro. Rådlösa stå de inför anblicken av människor och nationer, vilka hava föga eller ingen frid, ehuru de gjort stora uppoffringar för att nå den. Många blicka oförstående på den ostörda frid en reformator får åtnjuta, reformatorn, som kanske framkallat stormar av hat och opposition, men som det oaktat själv är höjd över all oro, emedan han är i harmoni med Sanningen och det goda.

Med vad skola vi då söka att vara i harmoni? Detta är förvisso den vitala frågan, ty vårt val kommer antingen att resultera i att vi vinna andlig frid eller i att vi få erfara brist på frid. När vi söka en grundval för frid, borde vi icke då vända oss till Bibeln, det erkända förrådshuset för sann vishet? Om vi taga emot dess inspirerade lärdomar, vilka uppenbara Gud, det goda, såsom grundvalen för all verksamhet, allt samförstånd och allt vara, skola vi då icke finna vår frid genom att återspegla Honom?

De som studera Kristen Vetenskap godtaga följande definition på Gud, given av Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, på sidan 587 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Den store JAG ÄR, den allvetande, allseende, allverkande, allvise, allälskande och evige; Princip; Sinne; Själ; Ande; Liv; Sanning; Kärlek; all substans; intelligens." Härav framgår tydligt att Gud, det goda, är den enda makten eller närvaron. Finnes det då något annat än det goda med vilket vi kunna hava frid?

Kristen Vetenskap visar att verklig frid dväljes i andligt tänkande, vilket återspeglar gudomlig Princip, Sanning, Kärlek. Själva det rätta i ett sådant tänkande kan uppväcka stormar av hat, men de som hava frid med Gud äro tillfredsställda. Försök att stifta frid med mänskliga personligheter som sådana eller med skiftande materiella förhållanden och yttre påtryckningar medför endast förvirring. Emedan Sanning, Liv och Kärlek allena äro bestående, kunna vi endast genom att vara i medveten harmoni med den gudomliga Principen med verklig insikt hoppas på fred. Den förmenta fred (frid) som kommer av att man vänder kappan efter vinden är lika tillfällig och otillfredsställande som dess illusoriska grundval. Varaktig frid är byggd på en varaktig grund.

Avgöranden i världspolitiken kunna icke hindra den individuella människan från att erfara frid genom sitt fasthållande vid Sanningen. Ingenting kan hindra oss från att älska och bliva älskade, från att vara tacksamma mot Gud för Hans godhet och från att hjälpa andra att bliva lyckliga genom att vi uttrycka Guds godhet. Mrs. Eddy säger (*ibid.*, sid. 254): "Andligt liv och sällhet äro de enda vittnesbörd, på vilka vi kunna igenkänna sann tillvaro och förnimma den outsägliga frid, som kommer av en allt absorberande andlig kärlek."

Varken i materie, i bedräglig materiell förnimmelse eller i mänsklig klokskap är frid att finna. Det som förnekar Guds makt och närvaro kan aldrig bidraga till vår medvetna fören-ing med det andliga goda. Det materiella och timliga, som är stridande mot andlig harmoni, utgör icke verkligheten. Andlig förnimmelse urskiljer Guds allhet, materiens intighet och den fysiska förnimmelsens maktlöshet att ingripa mot andliga fakta. När vi hava frid med Gud, förlorar allt som tyckes motsätta sig vår manifestation av det goda, sin verkan på grund av det faktum, att det goda är sant och dess uppdiktade motsats osann.

Kristus Jesus uttryckte mer Gudlikhet än någon annan som någonsin vandrat på jorden, och han var därför mer medveten om frid än någon annan. Han visste att andlig frid var en av de största välsignelser han kunde efterlämna åt människorna, ty, innan han skildes från sina älskade lärjungar, sade han (Joh. 14:27): "Frid lämnar jag efter mig åt eder, min frid giver jag eder; icke giver jag eder den, såsom världen giver. Edra hjärtan vare icke oroliga eller försagda." Han talade mer än en gång om frid såsom resultatet av att följa i hans fotspår. Hat och missförstånd skulle kanske möta hans trogna efterföljare på deras väg, men deras frid, grundad på klippan, Kristus, skulle förbliva ostörd. En sådan frid är höjd över alla omständigheter, och omständigheterna kunna icke förändra den.

Alla som erkänna Kristus Jesus såsom Mästare och Vägvisare kunna finna sin frid, där han fann sin, nämligen i den dagliga demonstrationen av Sanning och Kärlek, i enlighet med vad Paulus förkunnade (I Kor. 3:11): "Ty en annan grund kan ingen lägga, än den som är lagd, nämligen Jesus Kristus".

*I engelskan användes ordet "peace" för både frid och fred.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1939

There's Music in Wooden Shoes

Workers in Haverhill factory tap, tap, tap to great arias of Verdi and Leoncavallo.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 23—There is a factory in this Merrimack River town where the Italian girls sing "Caro Nome" and the boys dole out "Vesti la Giubba." They're happy as larks, but the boss, as pleasant and as mild a fellow as you would ever meet, isn't so gay.

"It's the wooden shoes," he explains, and launches on a philosophical discourse anent the foibles of womankind, their fleeting fads and kaleidoscopic fancies.

Pasquele Colella sits in his dignified office, broadloom on the floor, a nice walnut desk with top neatly cleared in the best executive tradition, and starts to tell you about wooden shoes. A terrific hammering and banging in the room next door crashes into the conversation. You start from your chair in surprise, but Pasquele represses a shudder and waves his arm to reassure you.

"The boys. They drop a rack of soles, wooden soles," he says with a patient smile.

On the Avenue—Fifth Avenue

The story of wooden shoes is a brief one, and perhaps not so merry. Last fall a New York store brought over a window full from Paris, whence in turn, they had come from Finland. The Finns had cut the wooden uppers off the regulation Dutch model and had nailed soft leather uppers in their place, much more comfortable than a full wooden shoe and more economical than a full leather shoe in a country where leather doesn't exactly abound.

Mr. Colella's sales manager, an astute gentleman named Stanley Napier, was strolling along Fifth Avenue, as is his wont, with eyes for nothing but women's shoes. He drew abreast of the wooden display, stopped, looked, acted.

The next day Mr. Colella found on his desk a pair of these wooden shoes and a note from Stanley: "This looks like a bonfire, see what you can do."

Pasquele Colella is a very obliging gentleman. You have to be when you manufacture women's shoes, the good, high style kind that bring the big prices on Fifth Avenue. He dug up a man who would deliver him the wooden soles. He figured out a workmanlike process for turning them out in the American production manner.

The Fad Catches

Then, somebody, it might have been the energetic Stanley, or an equally energetic promotion man for the New York store, saw to it that the shoes went on sale in college towns. A picture magazine noticed the Smith girls wearing them in Northampton, Mass. A page of pictures resulted.

Simultaneously, a full-page advertisement of the Colella-Milano firm appeared in the Boot and Shoe Recorder, offering two weeks delivery on three styles of wooden shoes. The orders piled in. Pasquele set aside a portion of his big factory for the wooden shoes. The sound of the hammer rose above the whir of the sewing machines. The boys and girls were singing. Pasquele sang with them.

The shoes went out to stores from coast to coast. Shoe people estimated they would sell 1,000,000 pairs. High School girls liked them best. Liked, that is, until the nation's schoolrooms started sounding like the 19th Regiment of Artillery bombarding an angry and retaliating battery.

See Hope in Florida

Not so gentle hints were issued that wooden shoes were "out." The stores partly solved that one by supplying little rubber pads to glue on the wooden soles. Then sloppy weather came along and the wooden slippers wouldn't fit the galoshes. Orders took a definite slump and Pasquele stopped singing. The hammer and the clatter of wooden shoe making was no longer music to his ears.

This month, however, a ray of new hope has penetrated the smoky atmosphere of Haverhill. Reports are that wooden shoes are selling good down in Florida. The girls like them for the beach. For one thing, they are fine for walking in the sand, for another, they insulate the feet from the hot sidewalks and pavements of Miami Beach.

Perhaps when Mr. Homer's celebrated rosy fingered sun pokes his welcome head a bit farther North over this fad ridden land Pasquele Colella will find a new outlet for his wooden shoes and can shout out "Largo al Factotum" in his best Figaro manner when the boys and girls get going good.

Well, here's hoping, Pasquele.

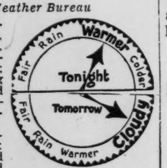
By a Staff Photographer

New Fad Is Afoot

Top: Pasquele Colella, Haverhill shoe manufacturer of wooden shoes. Center: Wooden shoes made by Colella-Milano Company. Bottom: Girl worker inspects wooden soles.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Generally fair, not so cold tonight, with lowest temperature near 15; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate west to southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight and Friday followed by light snow Friday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, not so cold tonight and Friday, followed by light snow in northwest portion Friday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds tonight becoming fresh southwest on Friday, weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	14	Minneapolis	12	8
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	34	34
Chicago	2	0	New York	18	16
Denver	22	20	Norfolk	24	24
Helena	18	18	Philadelphia	18	16
Kansas City	22	20	St. Louis	14	12
Los Angeles	50	48	San Francisco	48	46
Miami	44	48	Washington	18	18

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 23
B—Minimum, Feb. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:50 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Friday, 2:10 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:56 p. m.

Peace Foundation Calls Preparation by U. S. Wise

S. Shepard Jones, director of the World Peace Foundation, disclosed in Boston today that the trustees of the Foundation, in an open letter to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, have declared that the cause of world peace will be served at the present time by adequate naval and military preparedness in the United States of America.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation:

That the continuance of the supply to Japan of war materials from the United States to enable Japan to carry out her war policy in China is intolerable and contrary to the fundamental interests of the American people, and that this country should prepare to make material sacrifices to bring about a discontinuance of such supply.

That the cause of world peace will be served at the present time by adequate naval and military preparedness by the United States.

That, in the light of the experience with the so-called neutrality legislation of the past three years, the Trustees' declaration of Oct. 19, 1935, which was as follows, should be reaffirmed:

That they favor legislation giving to the President large discretion in effecting the neutrality of the United States in the presence of international war.

That such discretion should extend to the use of embargoes and generally the use of trade restrictions, and to the articles of commerce to be included.

That the President should be free to use this discretion in the protection of the interests of the United States, as expressed in our international engagements and as may in his judgment most serve the cause of world peace and especially the peace of the United States.

The World Peace Foundation believes that attempts to define in advance and in detail the action of the United States by inflexible laws are ineffective and dangerous.

The Trustees of the World Peace Foundation who supported the above resolutions were: George H. Blakeslee, President, Professor of History and International Relations at Clark University, Worcester; A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus of Harvard University; Frank Aydelotte, President, Swarthmore College; Leonard W. Cronkhite, Boston exported and importer, formerly President of the American Association of Rhodes Scholars; Harry A. Garfield, President-Emeritus of Williams College; Harvey H. Bundy, member of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart and formerly Assistant Secretary of State; Bruce C. Hopper, Associate Professor of Government at Harvard University; J. Grafton Rogers, Master of Timothy Dwight College, Yale University, and formerly Assistant Secretary of State; James Phinney Baxter, 3d, President, Williams College; Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and Henry M. Wriston, President, Brown University.

Stout Woburn Police Astride Draft Horses Planned by Kane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOBURN, Mass., Feb. 23—Astride the broad backs of 1,600-pound draft horses from the almshouse stables, two Woburn policemen, each tipping the scales above the 240-pound mark, will patrol the Woburn Square district on Friday and Saturday nights, Mayor William E. Kane announced last night.

Although he hopes the new "mounties" will "always get their man," the economy-crusading ex-marine stated that he objects to the use of lassos for the purpose. Sombreros, chaps, or other cowboy accoutrements will be permitted, however, if the officers are disposed to don them.

The establishment of the new horse unit will be beneficial to both horses and policemen, Mayor Kane declared, and it will also have advantages for taxpayers. After 10 years of various kinds of heavy hauling, he said, the horses, Billy and Jerry, have been languishing for lack of sufficient active service. This will give them an opportunity to keep in trim. Members of the police force will be benefited in the same way he added. They will take turns in developing equestrian prowess.

"The elite pay good money to ride horses," Mr. Kane pointed out. "The police can now ride them for nothing, combining business with pleasure, so to speak."

Taxpayers will benefit by the innovation, the Mayor explained, because the spectacle of powerful policemen riding horses, comparing in weight with the chargers which bore armored knights to their jousting in the days of King Arthur, may be expected to draw numbers of shoppers to central Woburn.

SOS Search at Sea Abandoned

CHATHAM, Mass., Feb. 23 (AP)—Organized search was abandoned today for the unnamed vessel which yesterday crackled out a sudden SOS, reporting it had been torpedoed near the Azores, and the beclouded affair appeared likely to be recorded as another mystery of the sea.

The radio marine station here reported the Greek steamer Mount Pelion had given up its search of the area named in the distress message—signed only by the unlisted letter "PECC"—some hours after the British liner Empress of Australia had abandoned the fruitless hunt. Neither vessel found any wreckage or other trace of a torpedoed ship.

Only silence greeted those who listened constantly on the international distress and calling wave for any further elucidation of the SOS. One possibility after another was abandoned by Government officials and shipping men in this country and Europe as they sought to identify the vessel that might have been involved.

The British oil tanker Pecten, listed for a time as a possible victim, was discovered this morning to be afloat and untroubled, and proceeding toward its destination of Southampton, England.

Concerning the possibility that the SOS might have been a hoax, officials here said the message itself was undoubtedly genuine. They explained that the distress call was relayed broadcast by other vessels after it was first picked up, as is the custom when a stricken ship is in grave danger.

The message first was received here from the American freighter Tulsa, but later a London station reported it had heard what apparently was the original broadcast. It was picked up also in the Azores.

There was no hint in the language of the distress call to indicate the nationality of the sender, as such messages are transmitted in international code.

Officials likewise discounted any possibility that the call might have filtered out of the area, far to the westward, where the United States Fleet is now engaged in war games.

Lending credence to the affair was a report from Horta, the Azores, by shipping officials who said officers of a vessel which reached there Feb. 17 announced sighting two submarines of unidentified nationality in the vicinity of Fayal Island, in the general area from which the SOS was sent.

The message, picked up by the Portuguese Navy Department at Lisbon, Portugal, as well as by the station here, said: "Have been torpedoed by unknown submarine. Holed below water line. Sinking. Urgent."

The call letters by which the message was signed—"PECC"—are not assigned to any vessel at present.

Bowling Strikes for Sundays

The annual effort to lift the Sunday ban on bowling and thus permit it to join other Sabbath sports such as baseball, golf, hockey, basketball, and tennis occurred before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs today.

If liquor can be sold on Sunday then why shouldn't bowling be allowed, questioned Saul Grusby, secretary of the New England Bowling Association, who added that 10,000 persons would thereby receive a day's employment.

Mr. Grusby led a delegation of more than 20 bowling alley operators in his plea.

Harvard's New House 'Razed'

Several thousand lat-sleeping Harvard students—taking advantage of the Washington's Birthday holiday from classes—found what appeared to be good news in their college paper yesterday morning. An issue of what appeared to be the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, proclaimed in large headlines of an 'extra" edition that a new House had been donated to the University by William Terrall Morriss '01, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Morriss offered Harvard authorities a generous endowment of $3,500,000 for the new residential House, but stipulated that it be built on the site of Memorial Hall, 65-year-old Harvard landmark and Civil War memorial. Since only recently both Dean A. Chester Hanford and the Student Council have made public reports strongly emphasizing the necessity for such an addition to the college, this seemed a quick and timely answer to their pleas.

Thus only a relatively few students suspected anything was amiss. But the Crimson is not scheduled to publish on holidays, and the "extra" issue was printed in slightly different type from the regular Crimson style. Also, the Crimson's telephone number was given as TRObridge 7734, which, strangely enough, happens to be the number of their arch-rivals, the Harvard Lampoon, humorous magazine.

Once this point was established, suspicion began to fall very sharply on "Mr. Morriss" and his "generous endowment." Just who was he? "A director of the Curtis Publishing Company," the story insisted. However, a little checking up revealed that not only was the whole article purely imaginary, but the entire issue of the Crimson was spurious. Lampoon men only smiled when accused; Crimson editors snorted indignantly.

Few students recalled that in 1932 the Lampoon had played a similar prank on the college newspapermen by a "fake" issue announcing the election of an unknown man, called "Mr. Clark," to the Presidency of the University to fill the position then vacated by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell.

Even prank-wise seniors were considerably alarmed by a front-page announcement in the issue, purporting to come from Dean Hanford, which stated that eight-hour oral examinations would be substituted this June for the graduating class in place of the regular written General Examinations.

Haverhill Shoe Business Continues Steadily Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 23—Pay roll figures released by the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce today show that the upswing in shoe business in this city has continued uninterrupted since the first week in December. Last week an increase in shoe factory pay rolls of $1,300 brought the total increase in six weeks to $30,000. Earnings in other industries of the city have also risen steadily during that period.

Shoe men were optimistic about the present run on Easter shoes and said that production on whites for summer would start soon. This year's business is far in advance of January and February of 1938. The Haverhill shoe industry specializes in women's novelty and slipper shoes.

A Goodyear Founder

Charles W. Seiberling

Now Vice-President of Seiberling Rubber Company and active in the Goodyear centennial celebration.

Goodyear Statue Is Unveiled At Akron Observance

Today was set aside by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as Charles Goodyear Day, in honor of the discovery of the process of rubber vulcanization, who at the time of his discovery, lived in Woburn, Mass.

The Charles Goodyear Centennial celebration, which opened in Woburn last week, culminated today in Akron, Ohio, where a statue of Goodyear was unveiled. A speech made in Akron by Paul W. Litchfield, President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, was heard locally from 1:15 to 1:30 p. m. through radio station WBZ. Mr. Litchfield is a native of Boston and a member of the class of 1896 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Charles W. Seiberling, one of the founders of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, and now Vice-President of The Seiberling Rubber Company, was back in Akron for today's events, after coming to Woburn for the opening celebration. For 40 years he has been one of Akron's most prominent citizens. He was appointed by that city's Mayor Lee Schroy to take resolutions passed by the City Council to Woburn, commending the latter city for its part in the centennial observance.

Governor Saltonstall in a letter to Dr. William D. Goddard, Chairman of the Woburn Committee for the Charles Goodyear Centennial, said: "Widespread benefits have accrued to mankind as a result of the hard work and sacrifice of Charles Goodyear, one of the outstanding citizens of Massachusetts. The Commonwealth shares with your own citizens' pride that in the city of Woburn he discovered the process of the vulcanization of rubber.

More Waterbury Payments Reported

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—Hugh M. Alcorn, Special Prosecutor, described today in the Waterbury conspiracy trial additional City payments which the State alleges were made to Frank J. Santalucia, Waterbury contractor.

The State charges that between 1930 and 1938 the City made illegal payments amounting to over $1,000,000. Mr. Santalucia, Mayor Frank Hayes, and 21 others are on trial charged with conspiracy.

Mr. Alcorn submitted as evidence audits of the City accounts made in 1931 through November, 1937, inclusive, pointing out payments which he said were made to Mr. Santalucia.

These audits, Mr. Alcorn said, were made either by the New York auditing firm of George H. Kingsley & Co. or its predecessor, the Miller Franklin Company, Inc.

After getting these audits into the court records, Mr. Alcorn then presented to the jury 18 canceled checks which James P. Purcell, chief accountant in the City Comptroller's office, on the stand for the eighth court day as a State's witness, testified were dated Dec. 31, 1937.

Mr. Alcorn told the jury these checks totaled $5,511. Mr. Purcell testified that these payments were not approved by the Board of Finance.

Milk Pool Declared Legal By Federal Court Judge

Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court today held constitutional the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, under which New England milk handlers and distributors were ordered to contribute an equalization pool and bear the expenses of milk marketing administration.

"There is nothing in the administration of the act to vitiate it, although in some instances the Administration has been erroneous," Judge Sweeney said. "The Government is entitled so injuctions."

The Government's attempt to compel compliance with the milk marketing order issued by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace was opposed by 30 Greater Boston milk dealers. Pending determination of the litigation, contributions to the equalization pool—set up to give uniform rates to farmers—which now amount to some $3,000,000, were held in escrow by the District Court.

Judge Sweeney directed that the money paid into the pool, and in addition $80,000 paid by farmers for marketing services, be returned to the Administrator. The $80,000 will be returned by him to the farmers in due course.

The Circuit Court supersedeas, however, is still in effect and no action is expected until determination of the litigation by the Supreme Court of the United States.

If Judge Sweeney's ruling is sustained by the high Court, the case will be returned here for recomputation of the amounts paid in by farmers and the dealers.

More than 100 handlers of milk in New England who have not complied with the marketing order are expected to be named in petitions in the Federal District Court in the next few days.

In upholding the validity of the order Judge Sweeney stated that "a satisfactory stabilization of prices for fluid milk requires that the burden of surplus milk be shared equally by all producers and distributors in the milkshed. The handlers who in the past have had the advantage of disposing of the bulk of their milk at class one prices have no lien or property right in the preferred market. They cannot corner and hold it against the power of Congress to control commerce and industry in so far as it affects interstate commerce. They must give way to that power."

Twenty other cases against milk dealers have been taken under advisement by Judge Elisha H. Brewster, also of the Federal District Court.

Warmer Friday Is Forecast

Tonight will be warmer—about one degree warmer than the 14 degree low of last night, according to the Weather Man.

His forecast today calls for weather "generally fair, not quite so cold tonight; lowest temperature near 15 degrees." Friday is expected to bring increasing cloudiness and warmer weather, moderate west to southwest winds.

In turning up coat collars this morning, Boston had plenty of company. Cold polar air was general over the country, bringing freezing temperatures as far south as the Gulf and Florida and sub-zero readings in northern New York and New England.

Light snowfall and warmer is the outlook for Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont Friday.

Tax Rate Limit of $32 Is Urged

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's recommendation for a 5 per cent cut in departmental costs of the Massachusetts government was praised today by Representative Eric A. Nelson (R) of Boston in urging that a $32 maximum tax on real estate be set by the Legislature.

Mr. Nelson appeared before the Legislative Committee on Taxation to urge adoption of the tax limit bill sponsored by the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League of Boston, of which he is President. The bill would make it unlawful for any city or town to levy a real estate tax in excess of $32 per $1,000 valuation after Jan. 1, 1940.

Declaring that the average tax rate at present in the State is $36 and that this is too high, Mr. Nelson hailed the Governor's stand for economy as "the first constructive step any Governor has suggested in the past eight years."

He criticized members of the Legislature as "indifferent, unaware and unappreciative of conditions" faced by real estate owners, and declared, "The only thing that governs their action is their political advancement, and not the good of the citizenry."

Asking that the salary scale of State departments be "readjusted" and the personnel decreased, he said that any necessary expenses not met by a $32 tax should be taken care of from other revenue. Asked about a sales tax, he said he favored a national one, not a State one.

Opposition to the tax limitation bill was expressed by Thomas Dorgan, Legislative Agent of the City of Boston. Mr. Dorgan declared proponents of the measure had completely forgotten the item of cities' past indebtedness, which is a major portion of their present expense.

He said further that if the welfare and old-age assistance appropriations were eliminated from city expenses, a $27 tax rate could be put into effect. "But," he went on, "you can't let the people starve."

A proposal for a $25 tax limit was introduced into the previous Legislature by a group of real estate owners, but was defeated.

Speed Suspends Two Licenses

For allegedly driving their cars at speeds ranging from 75 to 85 miles an hour, Edward Ginns of Worcester and Stanley K. Lander of Springfield today had their licenses suspended for one year by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin.

These excessive speeds were recorded by Wellesley police on Worcester Street, Wellesley. Mr. Ginns was said by police to have driven along this highway at from 75 to 80 miles an hour. Mr. Lander's average was declared to be from 80 to 85.

"Driving a car at 80 miles an hour means that in an emergency it would be impossible to stop the car in less than 500 feet," said Mr. Goodwin. "A man who drives at that rate of speed deserves no consideration whatsoever."

Ice Off Newfoundland Reported

Heavy field ice 120 miles east by north of St. John's, Newfoundland, was reported by the United States Liner American Shipper, on its way from Liverpool, Belfast and Glasgow to Boston, this morning. From 30 miles northwest of the position of this vessel the Boston branch of the Hydrographic Office received reports from other ships that slob ice was present, but there were no growlers or chunks as yet.

It was assumed that the field and slob ice resulted from recent extremely cold weather at those points, rather than from the annual breaking up of glaciers and the consequent southward trek of icebergs.

The Coast Guard cutter Chelan is standing by at Boston, ready to take up International Ice Patrol duty as soon as bergs begin to appear.

Harvard Bomb Incident Probed

Believed at first to be another holiday prank by Harvard students yesterday, the placing of a crude bomb in the entrance of the Wolff Tutoring School on Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge was regarded in a more serious light this morning when Cambridge police experts disclosed that only faulty workmanship in the fuse prevented an explosion of considerable violence.

Early in the investigation it was thought barely possible that since the Wolff School was the largest advertiser in the fake issue of the Harvard Crimson which appeared yesterday morning with an announcement of a plan to demolish Memorial Hall, placing of the bomb might have been a retaliatory step by students connected with the Crimson. This, however, was indignantly denied at offices of the undegraduate daily. With the discovery that the bomb could have exploded dangerously, it became evident that investigation must proceed on other lines.

Capt. Charles J. Vanamburgh, State ballistics expert, examining the bomb later, noted that it was in the form of a small glass bottle filled with "assorted bird shot" and "smokeless powder extracted from shotgun shells. This amount of explosive," he continued, "if contained in a water bottle of this type and tightly corked, would cause personal injury to anyone in the immediate vicinity, with very small structural damage to the building at the point of explosion."

The fuse, it was found, had been ignited but had gone out.

Stay in America Brief for This Man Without a Country

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23 (AP)—A perfunctory hearing before immigration authorities at Boston, and then a quick return to the sooty British collier Baron Tweedmouth, only home he has known since he stowed away at a little French port Dec. 24, 1938, was the dreary prospect today of Feodor Vasilewski, 38-year-old modern "man without a country."

With the equivalent of 22 cents in French coins, all his worldly goods, in his jeans, this "man that nobody wants," an expatriate ever since he fled Russia during the Revolution, got a cold reception from Government officers when the Baron Tweedmouth docked here yesterday with Russian coal.

Refused admission to ports in Russia, Turkey and Britain, since he turned up on the collier at Sete, near Marseilles, Vasilewski appeared certain to meet a similar fate here because of his lack of credentials. A deportation order is almost inevitable, said Immigration Inspector William M. Clark, and chances are Vasilewski will be put aboard the Tweedmouth again before she clears from here Saturday.

France is the Tweedmouth's next destination, and, because Vasilewski joined the collier there and lived there eight years before his present predicament, the skipper is hopeful French authorities will take him back.

Malnutrition Denied, Dr. Coombs Resigns

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 23 (AP)—Maine's Health Director, Dr. George H. Coombs, resigned abruptly yesterday after Gov. Lewis O. Barrows denied that 5,000 school children in northern Aroostook County were suffering from malnutrition.

The resignation was submitted and accepted 24 hours after Dr. Coombs reiterated before a legislative committee previous statements that malnutrition was widespread in the St. John River valley.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday only 2:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers. Presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Out West With the Hardys," featuring Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden and Ann Rutherford. 3:45, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Swing That Cheer," 2, 5:10, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy, Fay Wray and Regis Toomey. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:40 9:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
"I Am a Criminal," with John Carroll. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. Also "The Headleys at Home," featuring Evelyn Venable. 12:05, 3:55, 7:45. Stage: Bert Walton, Jack Lenny and Statler Twins, the 3 Hervards, and the Randall Sisters. 1:15, 5:05, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
"St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Persons in Hiding," with Lynne Overman and Patricia Morison. Fenway: 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin, 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Normandie—
"Sisters," with Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Also Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Mad Miss Manton." Tomorrow "Four's a Crowd," with Errol Flynn. Also "The Bad Guy," with Bruce Cabot and Virginia Grey.

Metropolitan—
Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Boy Trouble," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Exeter—
"Dramatic School," with Luise Rainer, 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "The Shining Hour," featuring Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan and Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 6:30, 9:25.

Repertory—
Margaret Sullavan in "Shopworn Angel." Also "When Were You Born," with Anna May Wong. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: I'll Give a Million," with Warner Baxter. Also "Blockade," featuring Henry Fonda and Madeleine Carroll.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Charlie Chan in Honolulu," with Sidney Toler. 5:30 and 8, 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone. 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. Also "There's That Woman Again," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. Tomorrow: "The Son of Frankenstein." Also "The Cowboy and the Lady."

South Station Theater—
"Colortour of Sydney, Australia," "The Wrong Way Out," "The Isle of Pingo," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Petrified Forest," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Also "Firefly," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Charles Boyer.

Scollay and Modern—
"They Made Me a Criminal," starring John Garfield. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," with Peter Lorre. Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 210, 5:15, 8:25. Tomorrow: "The Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick.

Trans-Lux—
"Ferdinand the Bull." "Spills and Thrills of Skiing." "Going Places," with Graham McNamee.

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

University—
Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney in "Out West With the Hardys." 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Out West With the Hardy's," starring Lewis Stone. Also "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres Lynn Carver and Lionel Barrymore. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Women's City Club—
Second concert by the Boston Society of Early Music. Olga Averino, soprano; Paul Fedorowsky, descant viol and violin; Albert Bernard, treble viol; Alfred Zighera, bass viol; Gaston Dufresne, large bass viol, and Putnam Aldrich, Harpsichord. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Seventeenth matinee concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Hotel Bradford—
Mid-winter meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Fulton Oursler will speak on "Fifteen Million Dollars for Crime." 10 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Royal Portraits by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Job Reform Bill Passes Connecticut Legislature

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—The dual Job "Reform" Bill cleared its first hurdle in the Connecticut Legislature Feb. 21 as the House adopted the measure by an overwhelming vote.

The proposal to make patronage plums forbidden fruit for State Legislators went through by a majority of 226 to 20 after its backers had successfully fought off attempts to amend it or sidetrack the issue through a Constitutional Amendment.

The vote was a clear-cut victory for the "new Republican" leadership in the House and Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, who had strongly urged the measure as a curb against legislative "log-rolling" and as preliminary to an ambitious program to "reform" the State's minor courts.

The bill provides: "The General Assembly, or the Governor with the consent of the General Assembly, or either House thereof, shall not appoint or elect any member of the General Assembly, during the term for which he was elected to the General Assembly, to any administrative, executive or judicial position or office to which there is attached any compensation for services."

The General Assembly's Judiciary Committee virtually killed the hopes of those seeking increases in old age pensions yesterday by voting unfavorable reports on a large batch of bills providing for raising the present maximum of $7 by amount ranging up to $30..

Anthony J. Rich, Senate chairman, announcing the action at the close of a three hour executive session, said sentiment in the committee was definitely against increased pensions at the present time.

Yale Gets Assistant Dean

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, has announced that Richard C. Carroll, Secretary of the Yale Bureau of Appointments, has been appointed Assistant Dean of Yale College. The office, Dr. Seymour said, is a new one.

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R. I. Reform Plan Hailed As Nation's Model

(Continued from Page 1)

Rhode Island preference is not a great impairment of the law. All states, these experts assert, allow such preference, most of them giving a great deal more—for example, Massachusetts where disabled veterans are given 30 points—and few require the obtaining of a passing grade before the preference counts.

Effective Jan. 1

The third amendment makes the new law effective next Jan. 1. While at first this seems an unnecessarily long period, it is pointed out that the very earliest that the examinations could be written, given, and graded, and the civil service machinery put into operation would be next October or November anyway, so the amendment simply has the effect of giving job holders 60 or 90 additional days to enjoy their plums.

Governor Vanderbilt very flatly told the Senate Committee that the only excuse for this amendment was partisan politics, so the situation had pretty frank discussion.

The answer to the Governor was that the State service is now largely filled with persons appointed during the two previous Democratic administrations. The Senators argued that to leave these Democrats in office would be to give them a great advantage in knowing all about the positions when the examinations are given. Republicans would be out in the cold.

They want the Democrats turned out as fast as possible and their places filled with Republicans and they want the Republicans to serve long enough to be on an equal footing when the examinations are given. That's why they insisted on the Jan. 1 date.

Under Pressure

This, of course, leaves Governor Vanderbilt under terrific pressure to hurry up with his ousting of Democrats and replacement by Republicans. He has refused to be hurried. In fact, has bluntly said that efficient Democrats of long service will not be removed, that capacity is the first demand and that politics must play second fiddle.

It all makes for considerable turmoil but Governor Vanderbilt is insisting on maintaining the aura of reform that he brought to the State House with him, efforts of the political job seekers notwithstanding.

In the meantime, backed by a special $2,000,000 bond issue recently voted him for State expenses, the Governor is working on his first budget.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Feb. 24

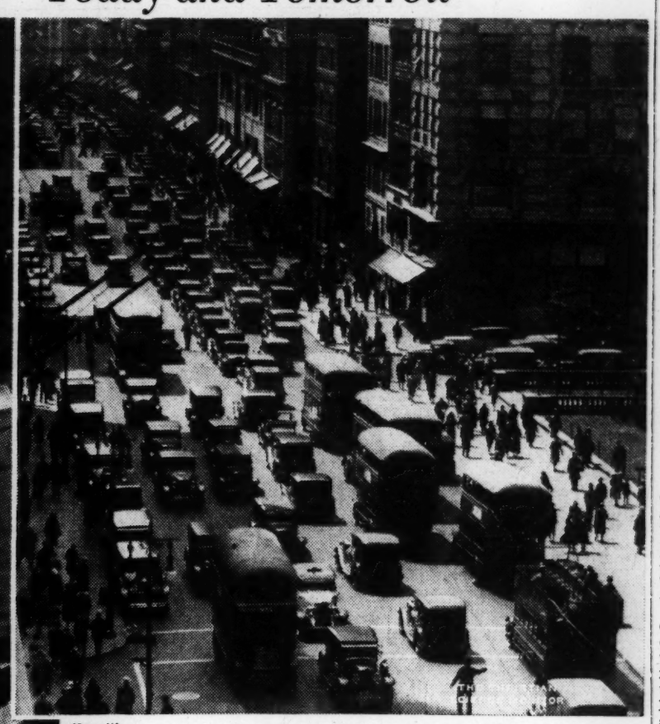
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Highway Traffic—Today and Tomorrow

Shell Oil Companies

Traffic in 1960

Norman Bel Geddes' Model of the City of Tomorrow Shows How Traffic May Be Handled Then



Nesmith

Traffic of Today

Traffic Congestion on Fifth Avenue, New York

Highways of Future Held Way to Traffic Safety

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Main Street traffic purring along at 50 to 60 miles an hour without stops, with interference from pedestrians eliminated, with all cross traffic friction and hence all need for traffic lights ended . . . this is the Utopia pictured by Dr. Miller McClintock of Harvard, the nation's ranking traffic authority, and Norman Bel Geddes, famous prognosticator of future trends, in a joint analysis of "The City of Tomorrow."

Through, or rather over these spinning wheels, pedestrians would be able to walk with dignity and safety on sidewalks raised above street levels and bridged across street intersections where the bulk of today's highway accidents occur. Local streets would be all one-way affairs . . . Trucks and buses would unload in basements or pull off into depots especially built for their convenience.

Express Highway

Included in their picture of the future engineering technique, the two experts envisaged express boulevards spaced 12 blocks apart and skyscrapers at main intersections rising 1500 feet in the air upon a giant grid of elevated roadways, superimposed on a network of local streets.

But where will the motorist of tomorrow park? Why, in between the giant skyscrapers which will be high enough so as to provide more ground space for garages and public parking places.

Intersectional friction, so-called, would be eliminated by the overpassing of boulevards where they come together. Conveniently located ramps would feed traffic from local streets into express highways at speeds up to 50 miles an hour with safety. Thus would express roads shoulder the burden of through traffic and return the local streets to residents of the communities.

Through the elevation of sidewalks to second-floor levels and the elimination of curb parking, lower-level streets for local traffic would be much wider than today and the shopper would walk, cross streets and shop in complete safety one floor up from the traffic.

Not all this would be accomplished overnight, said Dr. McClintock and Mr. Bel. Geddes, whose joint attack upon city congestion was instigated by the Shell Oil Companies. The existing system of highways took 30 years to build. The "City of Tomorrow" may be half a century in building.

Complete abolition of the automobile from the shopping districts of all large cities was quite conceivable to Dr. McClintock, unless the traffic program outlined in the "City of Tomorrow" is generally adopted as the pattern for progressive city planning.

Self Liquidating Project

"What will it cost to remodel the nation's cities?" the taxpayer asks. According to Frank T. Sheets, prominent highway engineer the cost would be about $57,000,000,000 to be expended over a period of 45 to 50 years. Economic losses due to accidents are today figured at $2,000,000,000 a year or $90,000,000,000 to $100,000,000,000 in 45 to 50 years. Thus, the revamping of city layouts as present-day buildings and streets are out-moded, is held to be a self-liquidating project.

But the motorist wants to know how much cash the modern pattern of highways will place in his pocket. That can be answered in lower car maintenance costs. Engineers say that one stop can easily waste enough gasoline to take the car one mile on level ground. And every time the car stops, there is added wear on the mechanism and tires. In modern traffic today, a car is estimated to stop 30 times in five city blocks.

"Putting up posters urging safety, holding spasmodic police drives, installing more traffic lights will not stop people in automobiles from injuring each other. But traffic engineering will," Dr. McClintock concluded.

Woman Named to Parole Board

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today nominated Miss Carolyn Standley, Rockport tea room proprietress, as member of the State Parole Board to succeed Miss Gertrude A. McLaughlin of Boston, who has resigned from the Board.

Miss Standley is a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. Miss McLaughlin, a Democrat, resigned to take a post in private industry. The parole position pays $2,500 a year.

Meanwhile, the Executive Council at today's session voted seven to two to deed back to the Boston Edison Company the easements through which the Company's main power line and coal conveyor are run under the new Fore River bridge to the Weymouth plant.

In the Dedham Superior Court the Edison Company has filed suit for land damages in connection with land taken by the State on each side of the approaches to the new bridge. No amount for settlement is specified in the suit, this to be determined by a jury.

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, recommended to the Council the deeding back of the easements, stating such action will result in a substantial saving to the State in the final settlement of the suit. Arthur V. Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General, is handling the case for the Commonwealth.

The Council action today was opposed by Daniel H. Coakley, Democrat, and Edgar S. Lindsey, Republican.

Voters in Brookline Grouped by Streets

A system of sectional voting will be established at the annual Brookline town election next month, grouping voters by streets instead of by name, the registrars of voters announced today.

The new arrangement will expedite the handling of voters and the tabulation of ballots. New polling places have been set apart in each of the town's five districts. To minimize confusion, Town Clerk Arthur J. Shinners will post notice of the new polling areas citing entrance and exits for all citizens registered.

Civil Liberties Measure Presented in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 23 (AP)—A measure designed to guarantee civil liberties in Vermont was introduced Tuesday by Representative Raymond S. Fitzpatrick of Barre.

This bill would prohibit interference with parades or meetings on public streets or in public places, with a few specific exceptions, and would provide equal protection to all persons hiring places of public assembly for meetings.

Boston Garden Dog Racing Issue Up to Commission

Use of the Boston Garden for a dog track finally approved by the City of Boston, a petition by the Greyhound Racing Corporation for a license to operate and for specific dates on which dog racing in the Garden may be held was before the State Racing Commission today.

The petitioners filed their application with the State Racing Commission after Acting-Mayor George A. Murray signed a City Council order granting the "use" of the Garden for dog racing. The petitioners asked that racing be allowed from April 18 to June 17.

Officers of the Greyhound Racing Corporation are: John Hayes, Sharon, President; John Lawless Jr., Boston, Treasurer; and John E. Maloney, Boston, Clerk. Frank H. Stewart of Boston is the firm's attorney.

The petition, approved by the City Council 15 to 2 last Thursday after a public hearing, was not forwarded to Acting Mayor Murray for his signature by City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle until the Council passed another order Monday specifically requesting the City Clerk to do so.

Mr. Doyle stated that he did not consider the dog racing petition "an emergency" measure and therefore would not forward the same to Acting Mayor Murray, but would await the return of Mayor Tobin. Mr. Doyle explained that it is the custom and practice of the City not to present to the Acting Mayor any business that can be withheld until the return of the Mayor.

Brookline Ballot Bears 109 Names

The names of 109 candidates for 82 elective positions will appear on the Brookline ballot at the Town's annual election next month. Of these 67 are present members of the local legislature, while 42 are new aspirants for seats in the body. A total of 81 are contesting for three-year terms and two for one one-year term.

Precinct 7 is the only district without a contest, while in other districts candidates range from 17 to but a few.

Absentee ballots for voters outside the town were distributed today by Clerk Arthur J. Shinners. More than 100 are expected to make use of this privilege in many parts of the country. Their ballots will be deposited on election day by Clerk Shinners.

Station W1XAL

For Friday, Feb. 24

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America." Samuel Beer.
8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace: "This Sovereign Nationalism": Saville R. Davis.
8:15 p. m.—"Listeners Mail Bag"; comments from listeners.
8:30 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—"Aircraft Instruments," Prof. Hilding Carlson.

Executives —

the investment bankers' prospects—

and Yours

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES are investors. They make enough money at their jobs so that after living well they have a surplus. That makes them good prospects for investment bankers.

The investment banker's first choice of advertising media is the publication which has proven to be the most effective means of contacting these persons who make incomes leaving a surplus for investment—the men in responsible positions in business.

Chicago Journal of Commerce considers financial news important business news. Obviously, every business operates on capital—so, every executive has financial problems. Naturally, then, business news that includes financial news is essential. Each business morning, this newspaper publishes the only complete business news available to the Central West, and the most comprehensive financial news available west of New York.

Those who have sought the best means of contacting the Central West's executives have found Chicago Journal of Commerce has the most active business reader interest. They have discovered, also, that they can buy their coverage through this newspaper more reasonably.

Yes—business men are investors. And here is the way investment bankers reach those in the Central West. Industrial advertisers can profit by it. Business executives read financial advertisements. Results prove that. Keen advertisers have sensed these men are more likely to read industrial advertisements given the same background of news that consumes a large part of the time they have for reading. They have to be as interested in the operating end of their business as they are in the capital that makes operating possible.

Securities dealers throughout the nation have for years placed Chicago Journal of Commerce first in financial advertising among newspapers published outside New York City. Industrial advertisers looking for "executive coverage" are realizing that what they are seeking was found by investment bankers years ago.

179 securities offerings were advertised in Chicago during 1938.

163 of these advertisements were published in Chicago Journal of Commerce.

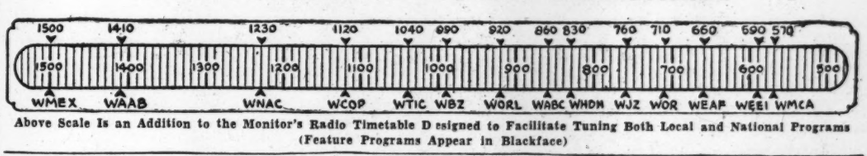
108 appeared ONLY in Chicago Journal of Commerce.

The combined total of offerings advertisements published in all other Chicago newspapers during the year was 135.

Chicago Journal of Commerce
— AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL —

"The Central West's Daily Business Newspaper"

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Anderson Stories	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	"National Recovery"
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Tito's "Swingtet"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Income Tax Talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 Network Talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	M. Spitalny's Orch.	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Elvira Rios, songs	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	Legion program
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	**"Parade of Progress";**	**Vallee Hour: Connecti-**	"Theater of Music"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 **Helen Hayes in**	**"Oats and Corn";**	**cut Yankees; Jimmy**	"Theater of Music"	The Staley Players
8:30 **sketch; Aldrich**	**Rochester Civic Orch.;**	**Durante; Judith Ander-**	**"Sinfonietta with Al-**	The Staley Players
8:45 **Family; orchestra**	**Howard Hanson, cond.**	**son in dramatization**	**fred Wallenstein**	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	100th Anniversary of	"Good News of 1939";	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	Rubber; speakers	Gertrude Niesen; Rob-	Senator Reynolds, N. C.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	ert Young; Frank Mor-	"Famous First Facts";	"Mid-Week Forum"
9:45 teur hour	ing"; "Has America a	gan; Fanny Brice; or.	interviews	"Mid-Week Forum"
10:00 "Tune-Up Time";	Stake in the Far	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue"; sym-	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 George M. Cohan;	East?" Percy Noel; Dr.	Bob Burns, comedian;	phony orch.; vocalists	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:30 W. O'Keefe; orch.	Walter Judd	chorus; John Trotter's	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"New England Talks II	Orchestra; guests	Red Norvo's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	Over"	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	News; weather; music	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	'George and Juanita'	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Newton School Days"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz"
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade'; variety	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	show with R. Sherman	"Julie Blake"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	Air"; "I Like Music"	"Singing Parson"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Dixieland Band	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	'Melody Time"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interviews	Dave Ballantine, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"The Women's Page"	Organ recital
12:00 Commentator	News; talk; musicale	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian musical program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Musical Roundup"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Marie Baron, pianist
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	**Music Appreciation**	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	**Hour: Dr. Walter Dam-**	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 **American School of**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	**rosch, conductor**	Piano soloist	"The Playgoer"
2:45 **the Air**	"Betty Crocker"	**Music Appreciat'n Hour**	"Treasures in Melody"	John Kiley, baritone
3:00 News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Intercollegiate debate:**	Sport reports
3:15 Estonian program	Gerald Sears' Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**Harvard-N. Hampshire.**	Sport reports
3:30 **Music Hour: Key-**	Swingtime Trio	Pepper Young's Family	**Intercollegiate debate:**	Sport reports
3:45 **board concert**	Weather! news	"The Guiding Light"	**Harvard-N. Hampshire.**	Sport reports
4:00 Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 **Int'l Business Wom-**	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Midstream"	Sport reports
4:30 **en's program**	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Richards' Orch.	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 Folk Singers	"Drama Time"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Rhapsody in Brass"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	**prano; Ross Graham,**	"People's Quiz Club"	Bel Canto Hour
8:30 **Burns and Allen;**	NBC Jamboree: vocal-	**baritone; Frank Black's**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 **Ray Noble's Orch.**	ists; orchestra	**Orchestra**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00 **Orson Welles and**	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Success Stories
9:15 **the author in Phil**	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 **Strong's "State**	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	"Against the Law";	Horace Rood, interview
9:45 **Fair"**	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	legal oddities	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; dram-	Network speakers
10:15 Station"; drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Network speakers
10:30 **"Government and**	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 **Business"; Secy.**	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Red Norvo's Orchestra	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 **Harry L. Hopkins**	News; weather; music	News Service	Sterling Young's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Forecasts; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:30 Sports; L. Noble's	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse";	Christopher Columbo's
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	dramatization	Orchestra

6,450 Handshakes Are Credited To Gov. Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was back at his desk today performing routine duties following yesterday's traditional Washington's Birthday reception in the State House Hall of Flags.

A total of 6,450 persons from all over Massachusetts filed past and shook hands with the Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Horace T. Cahill in the ceremony which lasted nearly four hours. It was the first time since 1930 that a Republican Governor had presided at the annual affair. In 1930 Frank G. Allen was Governor.

Among the throng greeting Governor Saltonstall were four members of the G. A. R., delegations from the various patriotic organizations; Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, leading a detachment of State Police; Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, heading members of the Boston Police Department. The Massachusetts National Guard was represented by a large delegation.

A George Washington birthday cake, containing 55 candles representing the 55 Governors who have served the Commonwealth, was presented to the Governor by the town of Saugus. Representative Frederick B. Willis (R) of Saugus made the presentation.

Auxiliary Air Base For N. E. Proposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has directed the Navy Department to survey the New England coast line between Boston and Canada to determine the most practical location for an auxiliary naval air base.

Mr. Vinson's action was approved by the full Naval Affairs Committee. The auxiliary base would be used in conjunction with a proposed major air base at Quonsett Point, R. I.

Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts said because New England was heavily industrialized and closest to Europe, "It should have the best possible protection, at least as much as has the west coast which is 7,000 miles from Japan."

The Representative said many cities on the New England coast had asked the Naval Affairs Committee to consider them as a site for the auxiliary base. He expressed belief Congress would approve in April construction of the Quonsett Point base and said the Navy Department probably would be prepared at that time to recommend a site for the auxiliary base.

New England Contest Stirs Photographers

Judging by the brisk demand for entry blanks for the first New England photographic competition, to be held in connection with the New England Photographic Exposition in the Boston Garden, April 13, 14, and 15, several thousand prints will soon be awaiting the attention of the judges.

There will be prizes of $100, $50, and $25 in each of three classes—exterior, interior, and action pictures. The competition is open to all amateur photographers in New England.

The judges are Frank R. Fraprie, editor of American Photography and secretary-treasurer of the Boston Camera Club; Franklin I. Jordan, associated with the American Photographic Publishing Company, and a member of the executive committee of the Boston Camera Club; and Herbert Franklin Lang, instructor in photography at Massachusetts Art School, also for the extension photography class at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chief camera technician for Graphic Arts Service Corporation, and past president of the New England Professional Photographers Association.

NEW SKI TOW
LOCH HAVEN INN
U. S. Route 3 Meredith, N. H.
"A regular Monitor Advertiser"

Going skiing?

Accommodations are scarce. Better telephone ahead for reservations and avoid disappointment. Out-of-town telephone rates are low by day and especially cheap evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

For your convenience a few rates* are listed below. Long distance operator will quote you, at no charge, the day or night rate to any other point.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND	Day Rate	Night and Sunday Rate
No. Conway, N. H.	.85	.45
Fryeburg, Me.	.80	.40
Woodstock, Vt.	.80	.40
Jaffrey, N. H.	.50	.25

*3-minute station-to-station rates.
NEW ENGLAND TEL. & TEL. CO.

telephone ahead

New Hampshire Prepares for Gala Ski Event

Courtesy Nansen Ski Club

Where U. S. Olympic Ski Team and Candidate for World Ski Championship Will Be Chosen

Upper, left to right: Miss Pearl Erickson, "Queen of the Northern Snows" candidate of the Nansen Ski Club.

The 65-meter jump, landing hill, and outrun, at Berlin, the largest competitive jump in the United States, with the highest steel jump tower (171 feet) in the world. Built by the National Youth Administration, with the material furnished by the City of Berlin, and supervision by Nansen Ski Club.

Miss Mildred Ellis, "Queen" candidate of the Berlin Kiwanis Club.

Lower, left to right: Looking down the chute from the top of the 171-foot tower, the "gallery" around the outrun and what appears to be sidings of a mammoth railroad yard, the lineup of automobiles of the crowd attending the meet.

Miss Juliette Blackburn, "Queen" candidate of the Berlin Rotary Club.

Farmers Seeking New School Aid In Connecticut

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23 — Connecticut's traditionally economy-minded farmers are leading a move that this week appeared as the first major threat to the economy program of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin.

State Grange and Farm Bureau Federation leaders, it became known, are backing a proposal for increased State grants to towns for education that would probably have to be financed by an income tax. Governor Baldwin is committed against new taxes of any kind.

The proposal has not yet reached the General Assembly, except in the form of a "blank" bill, the details of which are to be filled in later. The proposal talked of is a personal income tax, to be distributed to the towns and cities on the basis of their school enrollment.

The object of the farm leaders is to lighten the load of the local governments, and Governor Baldwin's State budget would not benefit from the new tax revenue. Yet the farm group in the General Assembly, if united on the plan, would provide formidable strength.

Electric Eyes to Count

During the coming year Connecticut will find out for the first time just how many vehicles travel its highways. William J. Cox, State Highway Commissioner, has announced the start of a traffic study that will not be completed for 12 months. Crews of men will count traffic at 126 key stations on main roads, using "electric eyes" as counting devices. Truck traffic will be investigated more thoroughly. A representative number of trucks will be stopped and the drivers questioned about their loads, where they are from and where they are going. Mr. Cox wants the information for a comprehensive plan for future development of the highway system.

No Marijuana Smoking

Arthur J. Rivard, narcotics inspector for the State Department of Health, this week scotched reports that marijuana smoking was a menace in Connecticut high schools. After investigation of numerous complaints, Inspector Rivard declared every one of them unfounded. Not only is there no marijuana smoking in the schools, so far as the Health Department can discover, the plant itself is practically non-existent in this State. Mr. Rivard has seen it growing twice, once on a dump in New Haven and once in a backyard where a farmer was growing hemp to make cloth. A woman lecturer, the inspector said, was responsible for spreading the report.

Joe Polis House in Oldtown Is Much as Thoreau Knew It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLDTOWN, Maine, Feb. 23 — Dominating the dirt road which is the main street of Indian Island, the Penobscot Indian Reservation in Oldtown, Maine, there is a shabby, old aristocrat of a house. Shabby only because its white paint has become worn and gray and its blinds have lost a few slats here and there. Otherwise it is trim and substantial.

It stands in the middle of a nicely kept lawn on an eminence made by a double terrace and is sheltered by the branches of a giant elm. Moreover a neat fence, closely woven of wire squares supported by strong straight posts, encloses the lawn and garden, giving the place an air of privacy that is entirely lacking in the rest of the settlement.

Peter Rancour lives there now, one of the most highly respected men of the tribe, partly because he does live in the best house on the island and partly because he exhibits considerable pride in his lawns and garden, something that seems to be quite lacking among his neighbors.

Joseph Polis was dressing a deerskin in the same yard on the morning of July 20, 1857, when Henry D. Thoreau, just landed from the batteau in which he had been "put" across the river, approached to inquire if he knew a good Indian he could get for a guide.

The boatman had told Thoreau that Polis was the best Indian on the island but that it was doubtful if he would act as guide and that his price would be exorbitant should he consent to do so. Also he was of the aristocracy and the chief man of the tribe although not the Chief, as Neptune was then alive and also the revered old Molly Molasses whose word held considerable weight. Despite the boatman's prediction Polis agreed to guide Thoreau and at a reasonable price.

House Not Much Changed

The house where Polis lived impressed Thoreau so much that in his book "The Maine Woods," he spoke of it several times. The first description, "His house was a two-story white one with blinds, the best looking that I noticed there, and as good as an average one on a New England village street. It was surrounded by a garden and fruit-trees, single cornstalks standing thinly among the beans," applies as well today as it did 84 years ago. Polis, to impressed Thoreau who wrote of him:

"It appeared that he had represented his tribe at Augusta and also once in Washington where he had met some Western chiefs. He gave advice respecting the eastern boundary of Maine and was employed with the surveyors on the line. Also he had called on Daniel Webster in Boston at the time of the Bunker Hill oration."

Throughout the narrative of the trip to the Allegash and East Branch, Thoreau refers to Polis and his knowledge of the woods in the most complimentary terms and when the journey ended and they had returned to Indian Island he spent a few hours with Polis in the very house where Rancour now lives. Of this experience he wrote: "We stopped for an hour at his house. Mrs. P. wore a hat and had a silver brooch on her breast, but she was not introduced to me. The house was roomy and neat. This was the last I saw of Joe Polis. We took the last train and reached Bangor that night."

There are only two other attractive buildings on the island now and these are the church and the adjoining parish house with their nice grounds.

The visitor to Indian Island is left very much to his own devices. Aside from being asked by various barefooted and bare-to-the-waist small braves if he would like a guide or would enjoy seeing a war dance, he is allowed to stroll up and down the streets as he pleases. Life goes on as if he were not there. In one tawdry little house set on the edge of the intermittent sidewalk he may hear fresh, musical young voices rehearsing for Sunday morning.

Braves Play Baseball

Not ten paces distant a lively group of boys is playing baseball, each perhaps imagining himself another Sockalexis. The diamond is in a small field divided by the road which is used as a playground by the youngest children and here they sit in the dust, building houses of chips and pebbles, oblivious to spectators.

On a stump nearly opposite the Polis house the visitor may spy a tiny squaw, perhaps papoose would be better, blissfully consuming an ice-cream cone. Possibly she is a princess. At any rate she stares rather disdainfully and makes no reply when asked if she minds having her picture taken. Certainly the future braves and squaws, among whom there must be a chief and a princess or two, care nothing for impending honors and are concerned only with present amusement. They are as indifferent to visitors as Polis was to Thoreau, for Polis kept right on dressing his deerskin all the time Thoreau was talking about the proposed canoe trip.

The adults now, though, are different. They are talkative and courteous, interested in selling the various wares on display at the combined basket-shop and bureau of information where visitors to the island are asked to register as soon as they land, and yet not at all insistent. The Indian who rows or paddles the batteau across the river at five cents each way per person, talks little as he has his mind on his work and is intent in making a safe landing, for the Penobscot is wide and can be rough.

Dartmouth Put On Movie Map By Wanger '15

Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 23—Dartmouth College's recent winter carnival is to be the basis of a Hollywood movie production. Walter Wanger, Dartmouth graduate in 1915 and a photoplay producer, who has shown interest in his alma mater by being instrumental in the creation of its first college course on movies now is making a film with the Dartmouth campus and carnival as important factors. Wanger's assistant, Otho Lovering, and a crew of about 40 Hollywood workers practically took over the Dartmouth campus for a week as they photographed various campus activities, and the complete winter carnival. The campus believes either Gene Raymond or Jimmy Stewart will be given the lead in the play.

Blind Vendor Makes $45

The first postoffice vending stand to be established and operated by the blind in New Hampshire has gone through its first month with a profit of $61.50, of which $45 was paid to Clyde Henderson, blind attendant. Space in the Manchester postoffice was furnished free under an act of Congress, and the New Hampshire Association for the Blind paid the cost of building the stand and provided the initial stock in trade. This represented an investment of $254.49. Gross sales for the first month were $222.65 and the cost of the stock sold was $161.15.

New Labor Code in Effect

The minimum wage movement is gaining momentum in New Hampshire. Already the workers employed in interstate industries are covered by the provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Law. At the present time a bill is before the New Hampshire lawmakers setting up like standards for New Hampshire workers employed in intrastate business. Furthermore, the present Minimum Wage Division of the State Bureau of Labor has just placed in effect a code covering 6,000 women and minors employed in the retail establishments of the State, the largest number to be covered by any of the codes yet installed. The minimum wage for women and minors employed in retail establishments in cities of more than 25,000 population has been placed at 27½ cents an hour, or $13.20 for a 44-hour work week. In smaller communities the rate is 25 cents an hour or $12 for a 44-hour work week. Learners in the larger communities will receive 22 cents an hour or at the rate of $10.56 for a 44-hour work week, while learners in the smaller communities will receive 20 cents an hour or $9.60 for a 44-hour work week.

Thousands to Attend Olympic Ski Tests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, N. H., Feb. 23—A final check today on the "gallery" expected Sunday afternoon at the ski jumping for the selection of a team to represent the United States in the 1940 Olympic exhibition games and the F. I. S. (International Ski Federation) World Championship in Norway is an index to the interest taken in this phase of skiing in this section of the country.

"Twelve to 15,000 automobiles," said Alf Halvorson, director of the competition, which again is sponsored by the Nansen Ski Club. Multiply either of those figures by your own estimate of the individual car load and the total will represent the paid admissions packed in at the outrun of the 65-meter jump—the largest competitive jump in the United States, with the highest steel ski jump tower (171 feet) in the world.

Sixty-five of the Nation's crack ski jumpers had entered by this noon, including Alf Engen of Salt Lake City, Utah, former national champion, who has the distinction of making the longest jump in the United States. Mr. Engen is reported on his way here in the company of Roger Langley, President of the National Ski Association.

Snow Conditions Good

Under Mr. Halvorson's direction, the thousand and one details of staging the meet have been practically checked off. Snow conditions, so far, are very good. The airport has been freshly plowed out to make room for the rows of parked cars. All Mr. Halvorson is now awaiting, he says, is breaking the amateur record for the hill, 251 feet, and approaching as official Robert Mortenson's unofficial jump of 262 feet, made last year. (The hill capacity is rated at 290 feet.)

To speed up the sale of admissions, a contest has been sponsored by three Berlin clubs: the Nansen Ski Club, the Rotary, and Kiwanis Clubs. Each has a "queen," and the girl or club selling the largest number of tickets will be crowned Queen of the Northern Snows Saturday night at a ball in the State Armory.

Among the leading jumpers who have already filed entries will be (Class A) Mr. Engen and Einar Froebbo of the Utah Ski Club, Salt Lake City; Casper Oimoen of Anaconda Ski Club, Montana; Eugen Wilson and Roy Laramie of Itaska Ski Club, Coleraine, Minn.; Bruno Sarri of Ispeming Ski Club, Michigan; Gunnar Omen of Norge Ski Club, Chicago; Sverre Fredheim of St. Paul Ski Club, Minnesota; Walter Bietila of Wisconsin Hoovers; Ingvar Arneson of New London Ski Club, Wisconsin; Sherman Spear of Nansen Ski Club; John Litchfield of Dartmouth Outing Club; and Merrill Baber of Brattleboro Ski Club, Vermont.

(Class B) Torger Tokle of Norway Ski Club, New York; Robert Mortenson and Leon Costello of Nansen Ski Club.

Judges

Judges for the event include Mr. Halvorson, Dr. R. S. Elmer, President of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association; Mr. Langley, and Arthur J. Barth, President of the Central Ski association.

Traffic will be handled by 60 State and Berlin police and special officers. Opposite the jump is free parking for more than 5,000 automobiles. From noon to 4 p. m. Sunday one-way traffic will be in effect from Berlin north to the jump, then it will be one-way south to Berlin until volume is normal. Traffic in the opposite direction from noon to 4 p. m. and later will detour by East Milan road. The crowd at the meet last year, when the jump was opened, exceeded 10,000. Three times that number are expected for Sunday's meet.

A nation-wide broadcast of the event over the Yankee network, the same as last year, has been announced.

Among the guests expected to be present are Gov. Francis P. Murphy and several officials of the National Youth Administration, including Thomas L. Popejoy, deputy administrator; George S. Holmes and Capt. Frederick B. Hyde of the publicity staff, Washington office; Leon Kowal of New York, regional director; New Hampshire State Director Bingham and Assistant Director Shattuck of Manchester.

Other Events

While the spotlight plays on the spectacular jumping at Berlin, equally enthusiastic groups will gather at the other snow sports areas in New Hampshire this week end. Among the scheduled events are an invitation slalom to be held Sunday by the Winnipesaukee Ski Club of Laconia and the regular weekly races conducted by both the Newfound Region Ski School and the Plymouth Swiss Ski School.

At Northfield, Vt., Norwich is defending champion and host to 12 colleges in the Intercollegiate Ski Union intermediate division meet in a cross-country and downhill tomorrow and a slalom Saturday morning and jumping in the afternoon.

Boston Conference Gains Fame Abroad

Boston's annual Conference on Distribution, founded a decade ago by Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has gained such international renown that P. A. O'Connell, President of the Retail Trade Board, and General Chairman of the Conference, has been invited to discuss the Conference at Copenhagen, next June.

The invitation came from Emile Bernheim, President of the Internation Distribution Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce, for a meeting of the Chamber that is expected to attract delegates from all parts of the world. Another Bostonian is to attend the meeting, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and an active officer of the international group.

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Boston University Takes League Title—Lions Climb at Expense of Harvards

McGill Leads Hockey Race; Terriers Champions Again

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
McGill	7	1	0	57	25	14
Toronto	6	2	0	52	18	12
Queen's	5	3	0	37	22	10
Dartmouth	4	2	0	18	12	8
Harvard	3	3	1	26	37	7
Princeton	3	4	0	31	29	6
Yale	1	6	1	18	53	3
Montreal	0	8	0	24	67	0

Result Feb. 21
Harvard 7, Montreal 5.
Results Feb. 22
McGill 13, Harvard 6.
Princeton 7, Yale 4.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Dartmouth	4	0	0	16	6	8
Princeton	2	3	0	25	19	4
Harvard	1	1	1	8	6	3
Yale	0	3	1	8	26	1

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By defeating Harvard 13 to 6 at Montreal last night, the powerful Redmen of McGill University virtually assured themselves of their third straight Triple I League championship. Only a startling reversal of form, which would see them lose two games while Toronto was winning two, can wrest the title from them now.

The Redmen, as have Toronto and Queen's, have only two league games left to play and meet last-place Montreal next Monday and Dartmouth March 7. As they have already measured Montreal 13 to 4, they should have little trouble winning again. And from all appearances, they should also take Dartmouth on Canadian ice.

Harvard Won One

Harvard emerged from its trip across the border with one win from Montreal, which has yet to win a league contest in eight starts. The Crimson's record this year in Canada p'rallels that made by Capt. George Ford's gang in 1937—a win from Montreal and a loss to McGill. Last year Harvard lost two games to Queen's and Toronto.

The win gave Harvard two points in the Triple I League standing and moved the team to within one point of fourth-place Dartmouth. In the Quadrangular League, however, it did not count and Princeton, by virtue of its 7-to-4 victory over Yale last night, took over the Crimson's second-place position.

Despite its win, the Tiger has no chance to overhaul Dartmouth for the Quad League title. Harvard alone has that opportunity, and it would take a pretty far-fetched combination of circumstances to bring it about. The Indans would have to lose their two remaining games with Yale and Harvard, while the latter was taking it final three contests from Princeton, Dartmouth, and Yale.

Harvard plays Princeton Saturday night, and should the former win while Dartmouth at the same time was losing to Yale, the Harvard-Dartmouth battle next Wednesday at Hanover would be for the title. The Crimson, however, would also have to win its final game with Yale, scheduled for the Garden March 4. This game, incidentally, will be the last between the two teams this year. In view of the tie game at their earlier meeting, and necessity for a rubber game has been eliminated.

In the New England Intercollegiate League, Boston University has walked off with the title and the Donald Sands Memorial Trophy for the second successive year. The Terriers' win over New Hampshire, 5 to 3, at the Arena Tuesday night, gave them a season league record of six wins and no defeats.

Season About Over

B. U.'s repeat performance to the championship this year was both surprising and remarkable. Besides icing a team that was sadly lacking in veteran material, Coach Wayland Vaughan saw his star center, Capt. Al Carvelli, forced to the side lines with an injury before the league season was half over.

The team, however, refused to give up, and battled its way successfully through the rest of the schedule. In league competition, B. U. beat M. I. T. and Boston College twice, and Colby and New Hampshire once.

Only two league games remain—Northeastern against Tech at the Arena Friday and against New Hampshire at the Arena next Tuesday. Two wins would lift the Huskies ahead of New Hampshire into fourth place, but neither of the games will affect the three first teams.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.	P. C.
Boston U	6	0	42	22	1.000
Bowdoin	5	1	31	11	.833
Boston C	5	2	45	27	.714
New Hampshire	4	3	30	20	.571
Northeastern	4	5	42	40	.444
Middlebury	1	3	6	27	.250
Colby	2	6	22	44	.250
M. I. T.	1	8	24	51	.111

Results Feb. 21
Boston University 5, New Hampshire 3.
Boston College 8, M. I. T. 3.

Grant Unbeaten In Racquet Play

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Robert Grant, 3rd of New York, won his third National Amateur Racquets Championship yesterday by defeating J. Richard Leonard of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., 15—10, 15—9, 15—5.

Already holder of the Canadian and Tuxedo Gold Racquet Championships, Grant maintained his record of not having lost a single game this season in singles.

He will play Norbert Setzler, professional at the Racquet and Tennis Club here and National Professional Champion, for the American Open Title next Saturday.

"SIGNS OF SPRING"

When the ground begins to thaw and soften, look for a knot of boys "knuckling down" for young America's favorite outdoor pastime in early spring. Also look in the Monitor's newsy Sport Pages for local, national and world athletic doings. They are well-reported, clean, and accurate.

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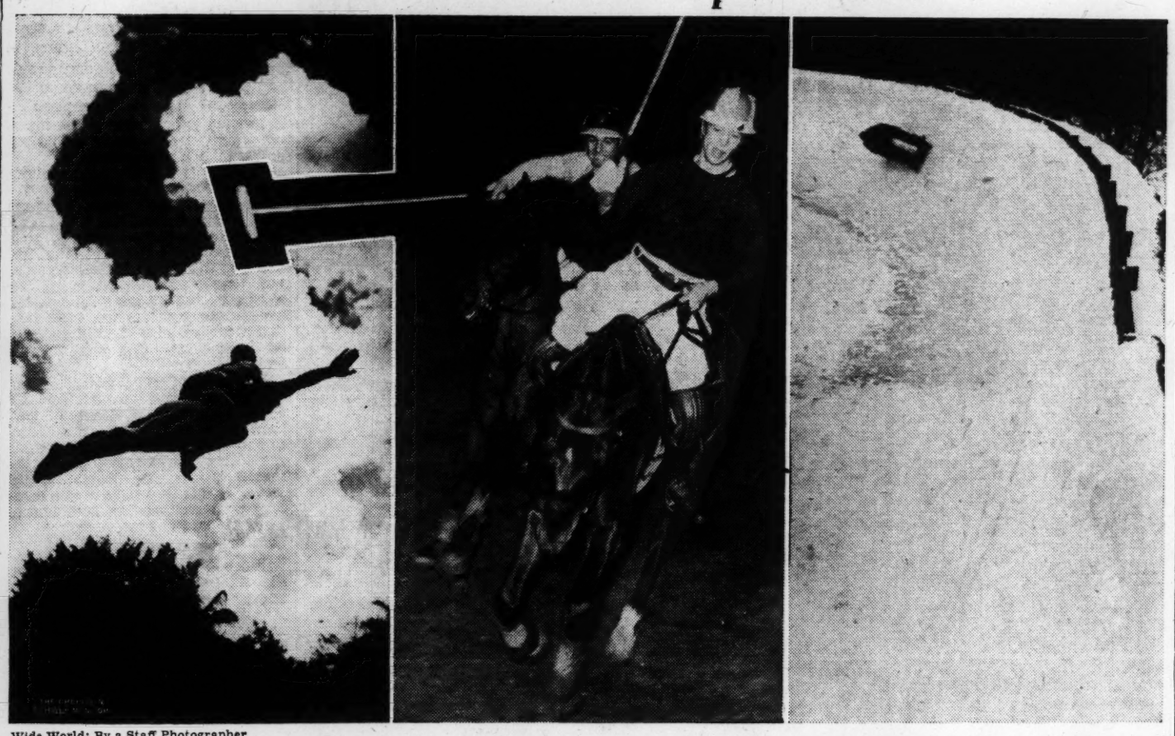


Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Left: Unique dive. Nine-year-old Skippy Fairbrother clings tightly to husky Charlie Diehl as he springs from the high board at a Miami swimming pool. Center: Windsor T. White (foreground), Harvard freshman polo player, being pressed by a member of the Cossacks team in Commonwealth Armory, Allston; Right: J. Hubert Stevens, driver, and his brother, Curtis Stevens, on the Olympic bobsleigh run, Lake Placid. They placed first in the Olympic trials, winning the two-man event in 5m. 3.54s.

Around The Hub

Cunningham Again

By winning his specialty at the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet in 4m. 15.5s., Glenn Cunningham silenced, for a while at least, all talk of John Borican's threat over the one-mile distance. Track and field critics gave the 1,000-yard titleholder a real chance to uncrown the Kansan, particularly after Johnny had beaten the veteran at 1,000 yards on Monday at Newark. But the great miler is today untouched at the top of the heap, which is as it should be.

Slim Tommy Deckard proved that his Newark triumph over Don Lash in the two-mile was no mistake by winning his specialty last night in the East Armory. It has been some time since a two miler beat Lash twice within the short space of two nights.

Also at the Veterans of Foreign Wars carnival, Ken Clapp of Brown took the special 40-yard dash; Doug Raymond of the B. A. A. beat out Charley Beetham in the 600, and Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket won the New England A. A. U. three-mile run. Wisconsin's Chuck Fenske finished second to Cunningham in the mile, with Gene Venzke third.

Don Lash, incidentally, will be a speaker at M. I. T.'s varsity track dinner tonight. Oscar Hedlund, Tech coach, extended the invitation in person at the East Armory.

The Boston Olympics' 4-to-0 win over Shawinigan Falls at the Garden last night was the second the locals have taken from the Canadians this season. To date they have won two, tied one, and lost four. The shut-out was the second the O's have scored over Canadian opposition, the first having been registered against Sherbrooke 3 to 0 last Nov. 18. Three shut-outs have been counted against the boys, with Valleyfield doing the trick twice and Cornwall once.

The game last night was rather slow, and not up to the good hockey that was seen during the regular league season. Exhibition games, it appears, have more spice when the teams are not too familiar with each other. Paul Guibord and Frankie Spain accounted for three of the Olympic's goals, while Bob Jeremiah scored the other. Ted Frazier, who is to be married Saturday, gave a good exhibtion of goaltending. The two teams play the second game of their series Sunday afternoon.

The Bay State All-stars pulled out a one goal, 5-to-4 victory, over their Eastern Massachusetts rivals at the Arena yesterday afternoon, when a two-goal, last-period rally by the latter just failed to tie the score. Three representatives from the championship Framingham sextet contributed five points to the Bay Staters' cause—Johnny O'Connor and Will Mitchell with a goal and an assist apiece, and Ted Abbott with an assist. At the Garden, a talented Catholic High six from Montreal defeated the 1939 Greater Boston League All-Stars 3 to 2.

Chairman Ed Parsons announces that the New England A. A. U. will send a five-man B. A. A. relay team and five individuals to the National Championships at Madison Square Garden Saturday. Frank Zeimetz, B. C. captain, competes in the dash and broad jump, while teammate Ed Swenson enters the shotput. Ed Dugger of Tufts competes in the hurdles, Oscar Sutermeister of the B. A. A. in the pole vault, and Arnold Glasser of the West End House in the one-mile walk.

The Burroughs Newsboys will try to break the basketball winning streak of the Boys' Club of Boston Saturday night at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, in Charlestown.

Colgate Co-Captains

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Harry Wheeler of Lexington, Mass., and Steve Dewey of Belmont, Mass., were elected co-captains of the Colgate hockey team for next year.

Frank Ryan Leaves Harvard Post—Stephenson Succeeds

William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard, last night announced the resignation of Frank Ryan '24 as Director of Publicity for the Athletic Association. Bingham stated that Ryan, beginning May 1, would be associated with Mr. Charles F. Adams in an administrative capacity at Suffolk Downs, but also would continue at Harvard until the end of the college year. He will be succeeded Sept. 1 by Thomas W. Stephenson '37, presently a reporter of the staff of the Boston Herald.

Bingham, in announcing the resignation said, "Frank Ryan came to the Harvard Athletic Association in 1929 and he has done an outstanding job in building up Harvard's press relations and in administering the Harvard A. A. News. I regret deeply that he is leaving Harvard and that I am losing a business association with such a close personal friend. He carries my very best wishes for success in his new responsibilities."

Ryan went to Harvard in 1929 from the Boston Traveler where he had been for 10 years a sports reporter. At that time he also was Director of Publicity for the Boston Bruins which association he has continued. His new change does not affect his present relations with the Bruins.

Ryan graduated from Boston Latin School in 1918 and from Harvard in 1924. He is 39 years old, married, lives in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, and has three children.

Thomas W. Stephenson, who will succeed Ryan in the next college year, graduated from Harvard in 1937 and took his Master's degree in 1938. He prepared for Harvard at Wilmington Friends School in Wilmington, Delaware, and at Exeter. At Harvard he was a member of the varsity basketball team as a sophomore. He was a member of the Debating Council for three years and president his senior year. As a senior he was also a member of the Student Council.

Commenting on his resignation at Harvard and his change to Suffolk Downs, Frank Ryan said, "Naturally one regrets leaving associations that have been so pleasant for 10 years, but I look forward also to working with an old friend, Charles F. Adams, who started me in broadcasting in 1924 and in publicity work in 1926. I always have admired him and I am most happy to be associated with him again.

"My 10 years at Harvard have been an instructive and happy experience. I went there in 1929 because of my personal friendship with Bill Bingham and he gave me from the start the utmost co-operation and assistance. I am most grateful to him and to the many coaches and University officials who made the work so enjoyable.

"Tom Stephenson was an outstanding correspondent at Harvard, and he is a fine young man. He can count on me for any co-operation I can possibly give him."

Others Pile Up Records But Yankees Get Titles

NEW YORK (AP)—Surprising as it may be, evidence has just been unearthed that considerable baseball was played in the American League last year besides the doings of the New York Yankees.

This testimony, set forth in facts and figures of the league's latest "Red Book," shows no less than 16 players with batting averages better than the best Yank and a slew of records dented or broken by the opposing players and teams.

It also lists (on page 49 if you don't believe it) the standing of the clubs, showing New York first at home, first away and first in the hearts of their countrymen.

Others Do Work

The importance of the other information rests on its relation to this last item. There seems to be no use trying to throttle an outfit which wins its third consecutive championship while its opponents do all the best work—well, most all.

Thirty-one major league records were set in the American last year of which five were different (like fewest putouts in the league as a whole compared with the National League as a whole) and only 14 were made by New York as a team or individually.

Nine of these 14 were set by Lou Gehrig and had very little to do with his .295 hitting slump. He ran his string of consecutive games to 2,122; scored 100 or more runs for the 13th consecutive year; participated in 157 double plays and that sort of thing.

Grove First Again

Some others were provided by such assorted artists as Bob Feller of Cleveland, with 18 strikeouts in one game (and 208 bases on balls for the season); Hank Greenberg, the 58-home run riveter who had two roundtrip blows in the same game 11 times during the season; and Robert Moses Grove of Boston who led the league in earned run pitching for the eighth year.

In the way of timely hitting Detroit came up 10 times with home runs when the bases were clogged and the runs-batted-in lead as well as the percentage hitting title went to dimpled Jimmy Foxx of Boston.

Still there's no kidding those standings. The Yankees were fifth in team batting but they were first in pitching (who said the American wasn't a pitchers' league) and first in scoring runs. Baseball will always reward that.

New Control Device

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees' pitchers are to try out a new device for developing control at their St. Petersburg, Fla., training camp. A canvas affair resembling the usual screen backstop is decorated with figures of a catcher and batter, reversible so the batsman looks to be swinging from either the right or left side.

Five holes are cut in the canvas as targets, in the center for a fast ball and high and low on each side.

Record Broken

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 23 (AP)—Bob McLaughlin, of Worcester Academy, knocked a full second off the 880-yard mark of the Dartmouth Interscholastic Track Meet yesterday, covering that distance in 2:08 while his team mates garnered 21 points to win the fourth annual meet.

Mount Pleasant High School, Providence, R. I., trailed Worcester Academy with 17 points and the Huntington School of Boston was third with 11. Needham High School and Worcester Classical tied for fourth with eight points each.

College Squash Feb. 24

The Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Association will hold its annual singles championship tournament on Feb. 24 and 25 in the Hemenway Gymnasium, Cambridge.

Entries have been received from nine colleges. They are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Amherst, Willians, Wesleyan, and M. I. T.

The tournament will be followed by the annual meeting and supper at the Harvard Varsity Club.

Coming to Cambridge

EXETER, N. H. (AP)—Albert L. Reeves, of Worcester, Mass., has been elected captain of next year's Phillips Exeter Academy hockey team. He is a defenseman and is preparing for Harvard.

Pine Tree Title

ORONO, Maine (AP)—Supremacy in the cross-country ski event and ski jumping enabled the University of Maine winter sports team to come from behind and defeat Bates 34 to 19½. Bowdoin scored 4½ points and Colby 2.

Rams Way Ahead In Court League

New England Conference Basketball

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Rhode Island	6	0	485	325
Conn. State	4	2	276	272
Maine	3	4	356	412
Northeastern	3	4	336	363
New Hampshire	0	6	267	348

Result Feb. 22
Rhode Island 100, Maine 56.
Game Tonight
Rhode Island at New Hampshire.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 23—Rhode Island State continues to set the pace in New England Conference circles as teams are in the final week of competition, meets New Hampshire here tonight.

Scoring an average of better than 64 points in six games played, the Rams have yet to lose a conference tilt. They defeated Maine last night 100 to 56. Nearest rival is Connecticut State with four wins and two defeats; Maine, Northeastern, and New Hampshire follow in that order.

While his team is continuing its burning pace, diminutive Chet Jaworski is running far out in front among individual scorers. Amassing 165 points in six games, he has a decided edge on Northeastern's Gurney who ranks second. Gurney has totaled 109 points in seven league contests. Others among the "big ten" scorers are Conley and Keaney of Rhode Island, with 125 and 98, respectively; Toucey, Northeastern; Donnelly, Peterson, and Yusiewicz, Connecticut; Bourgoin, Maine; and Cryans, New Hampshire.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 22

International-American League
New Haven 4, Philadelphia 3 (overtime).
Pittsburgh 8, Providence 2.

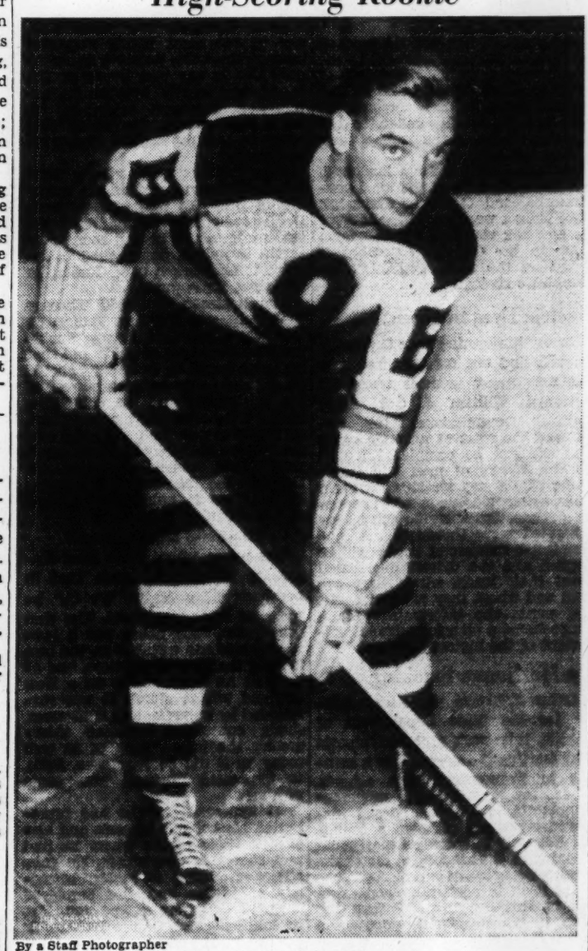
American Association
Minneapolis 6, St. Paul 4.
Tulsa 5, Kansas City 4 (overtime).

Tonight's Schedule

National League
Chicago at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Detroit.

International-American League
Springfield at Hershey.

High-Scoring Rookie



By a Staff Photographer

Roy Conacher, Boston

Bruin star left wing rookie, who scored four goals against Hawks Tuesday night and is well on way toward President Frank Calder Trophy for first-year men.

Columbia Meets Indians In Eastern Feature Saturday

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	0	380	289	1.000
Columbia	5	2	277	230	.714
Cornell	5	3	305	296	.625
Pennsylvania	4	3	268	255	.571
Princeton	3	4	242	236	.429
Harvard	1	6	225	316	.143
Yale	1	9	308	383	.100

Results Wednesday
Columbia 51, Harvard 32.
Princeton 39, Yale 27.
Games Saturday
Columbia at Dartmouth, Harvard at Pennsylvania, Princeton at Cornell.

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia's Lions clung desperately to the heels of the flying Dartmouth Indians today, confident that the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League crown was still within reach. The second-place New Yorkers were prepared to make their final drive when they meet the Big Green Saturday at Hanover.

Only the most optimistic, however, gave the Lions a real chance to shatter the undefeated record of the Indians, who have piled up 380 points in eight league games. In fact, as third-place Cornell has only one remaining contest with the defending titleholders, as compared with two for the Lions, the critics today were expecting the Ithacans to eventually take over the runner-up berth.

Columbia retained its mathematical possibility last night by beating Harvard's small quintet at Cambridge, 51 to 32. Albie Myers, diminutive right forward, led the winning attack with 14 points. The visitors held a 33-to-17 advantage at the intermission.

Hanover fans predict that Dartmouth will take the Lions in stride. So far this season the Big Green has fought off challenges by Yale and Cornell, and probably owns too much offensive power for the latest contenders. In Gus Broberg, the Hanover boys have the Eastern League's top individual scorer. The sophomore sensation has 111 points in eight contests and falls just short of a 14-per-game average.

Princeton makes an effort to climb higher in the standing Saturday when it meets Cornell at Ithaca. The Big Red, however, will be favored. A Cornell victory and Columbia setback would bring a new runner-up in the race. Harvard, with only one victory to date, faces fourth-place Pennsylvania Saturday. Yale dropped its ninth game in 10 starts last night to Princeton by a 39-to-27 score.

Columbia's pair of defeats came from Princeton, 32-27, and Pennsylvania, 40-35.

Dartmouth's offensive peak was reached Jan. 21—58 points against Pennsylvania. That evening Penn totaled 46, enough to win an ordinary game. But the Indians are not an ordinary team.

Big Three Swimmers Lead

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Princeton	3	0	155	70
Yale	3	0	154	70
Harvard	2	0	119	31
Columbia	1	2	107	118
Navy	1	2	75	150
Pennsylvania	1	4	131	243
Dartmouth	0	3	83	142

Result Feb. 21
Navy 49, Pennsylvania 26.

This Week's Schedule
Saturday—Harvard at Columbia, Princeton at Pennsylvania, Yale at Navy.

The big three of Eastern swimming—Yale, Princeton and Harvard—once again dominate the competition in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League as the third annual round-robin championship enters the second half and its "crucial" stages this week. Coming up to the meets among them that will decide the title, all three are still undefeated, Princeton and Yale in three engagements and Harvard, the league's defending champion, in two. And the tie is likely to continue until March 4, when the series among the leaders will begin.

Princeton has beaten Navy, Columbia and Dartmouth, each by substantial margins. Yale's victims thus far are Columbia, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania and only the first meet was in any way close. Harvard has scored more than 50 points in both its meetings, with Pennsylvania and Navy. Princeton has taken the greatest number of first places, 18, six in each of its three meets.

And still following the pattern of the 1938 tournament, Paul Williams, Pennsylvania captain, again leads the field in individual scoring. The Quaker sprint star has tallied 48 points in four meets, taking nine first places and one second. Right behind him come three Princetonians, Al Vande Weghe, who has 28¾ points; Ned Parke, the sophomore sprinter, who has 24, and Hank van Oss, the free-styler, with 22. Columbia's captain, Justin Callahan, is fifth with 21½. Vande Weghe is undefeated in the 220-yard freestyle and in his major specialty the back stroke. He also has competed on one winning medley relay trio.

The league faces its most active week end with three meets listed. The three leaders each will be in action, Princeton at Pennsylvania, Harvard at Columbia and Yale at Navy.

Water Carnival Billed Tonight

The Harvard Athletic Association will conduct a Swimming Carnival at the Harvard Pool tonight and a program of 12 events will be contested.

The most novel event of the meet will be a 150-yard backstroke swim for men with a freestyle start. Arthur W. Stevens '97, has given a cup for the event which will go to that swimmer who wins it for three successive years. The men will plunge into the pool, turn over, and then begin their backstroking.

Five championship events will be contested, three of them New England A. A. A. U. Senior Championships, the 500-yard freestyle for men, the high board dive for men, and the 300-yard individual medley swim for women, a Massachusetts State Senior Championship 220-yard breaststroke, and a National Junior A. A. U. Championship 400-yard freestyle relay.

Additionally there will be a 100-yard freestyle swim for women, 150-yard medley relay race for the Harvard House championship, boys races for the sons of members of the faculty, and a group of 24 Smith College girls will swim in various water formations. The Posse School relay team will attempt to make a women's district record for a 400-yard relay race.

Among the fastest girl swimmers entered in the 100-yard freestyle are Helen Roark and Barbara Currier of Posse School, Dorothy Leonard of Worcester W. S. A., and Rena Carson of Brockton.

The carnival will start at 8:15 p. m. and will be open to the public and all seats will be unreserved at 75 cents.

Six Battery Men Report at 'Bama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Coach Happy Campbell, Alabama baseball mentor, has his pitchers and catchers out practicing for the coming diamond season.

Four hurlers and two receivers reported. They were Francis Lee, Ralph Pate, Charles McMillan and Harold Thomason. The first two are rightside pitchers, while McMillan and Thomason are southpaws. Al Grefe and Henry Hiles are the two catchers reporting for the 1939 season.

Coach Campbell says that the Tide's outlook for this campaign is very dark. No experienced hurlers are reporting. Buddy Teague, Hugh Bedient, and Slim McLendon were graduated last year, and Hugh Kirkland, leading hurler of last year, left school in January.

Being a junior this year, Grefe is the only experienced battery man returning. Hiles, expecting to be a sub this season, is a sophomore.

The infielders and outfielders will report the first of March.

Honors to Bruins

TORONTO, Feb. 23 (CP)—Four presentations will be made to athletes Saturday night when Toronto Maple Leafs play Boston Bruins here in a National Hockey League game.

Noel MacDonald of Edmonton Grads, women's basketball champions of the world, will receive the Rose Bowl Trophy, awarded by the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation to Canada's outstanding athlete of 1938.

The other presentations will be made to members of the Boston Club. Jack Portland and Dit Clapper will get tokens from citizens of their home towns, Collingwood and Hastings, Ont., and Jack Crawford from his former Toronto employers.

Coach Considered

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—Malcolm Farmer, Yale Athletic Association Director, verified a report here yesterday that E. W. (Spike) Nelson of Mississippi State College was being considered for the line coach post on Yale's varsity football team to replace Marshall Wells, who resigned.

Nelson conferred here with Head Coach Ducky Pond and Assistant Earle Neale.

Nelson was football coach at Mississippi State last year and prior to that was a star tackle at Iowa State.

Winter Sports at Lake Placid—Roy Conacher Scores Four Times—Idaho Skier Wins

Chivers Brothers One-Two; Lyon Mountain Crew First

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Dartmouth College's famed skiing brothers, Warren and Howard Chivers, finished one-two yesterday in the combined two-day tryouts for the American team which will participate in the World Championships at Oslo, Norway, in 1940.

Warren Chivers finished fourth in the jump yesterday with 213.4 points, which combined with Tuesday's 15-kilometer cross-country victory gave him a total of 455.5 points in the tryouts.

George Kotlarek of the Duluth, Minn., Ski Club won the jump, concluding event of the 16th annual Lake Placid Sno Birds Invitation Ski Tournament for men and the second half of the F. I. S. tryouts, with leaps of 52 and 53 meters for a point score of 225.5.

Fourteen sky-riders participated in the event, held on the Intervales 60-meter Olympic ski jump under perfect weather conditions before a large Washington's Birthday crowd.

Kotlarek beat out 15-year-old Crosby Smith, Sno Bird entrant and native of this resort village, although Smith had leaps of 53½ and 55 meters. Raymond Lambert of the Lebanon Outing Club was third, ahead of Warren Chivers, with 219.7 points.

Torger Tokle of the Norway Ski Club soared 57 and 57½ meters in Class B for the most sensational jumping of the day, closely followed by another Sno Bird youngster, Arthur Devlin, who joined jumps of 55½ and 54½ meters for second place. Jay Rand of the Lake Placid Ski Club took third with leaps of 50 and 51½ meters.

In the International Skiing Federation tryouts, Warren Chivers represented the Sno Birds and Howard the Dartmouth Outing Club. Howard, who finished second to his brother Tuesday in the cross-country, placed ninth in the jump for a total point score of 446.3, followed by another Dartmouth Outing Club entrant, John Litchfield, who scored 428.5.

The Ski Meister Trophy, awarded annually to the competitor showing most proficiency in the full schedule of events—downhill, slalom, cross-country and jump—was won by the veteran Salisbury Outing Club skier, Magnus Satre, who scored 382.2 points in the four events. The summaries:

Combined F. I. S. Tryouts (First 10)
1. Warren Chivers, Sno Birds, Lake Placid Club, 455.5.
2. Howard Chivers, Dartmouth Outing Club, 446.3.
3. John Litchfield, Dartmouth Outing Club, 428.5.
4. Magnus Satre, Salisbury Outing Club, 413.5.
5. Roland Chivers, Carcajou Ski Club, 397.7.
6. Percy Rideout, Dartmouth Outing Club, 378.8.
7. Leon Costello, Nansen Ski Club, 373.5.
8. Dick Durrance, Dartmouth Outing Club, 367.1.
9. Raymond Lambert, Lebanon Outing Club, 354.3.
10. Robert Couture, Nansen Ski Club, 340.0.

Jumping Class A (First 10)
1. George Kotlarek, Duluth Ski Club, Duluth, Minn., 224.5.
2. Crosby Perry-Smith, Sno Birds, Lake Placid Club, 220.9.
3. Raymond, Lambert, Lebanon Outing Club, 219.7.
4. Warren Chivers, Sno Birds, Lake Placid Club, 213.4.
5. John Litchfield, Dartmouth Outing Club, 212.2.
6. Merrill Barber, Brattleboro Outing Club, 209.8.
7. Harold Johansen, Telemark Ski Club, 208.4.
8. Hans Strand, Bear Mt. Sports Assoc., 205.
9. Howard Chivers, Dartmouth Outing Club, 206.3.
10. Carl Holmstrom, Bear Mt. Sports Assoc., 202.8.

Jumping Class B (First 10)
1. Torger Tonkle, Norway Ski Club, 227.9.
2. Arthur Devlin, Sno Birds, Lake Placid Club, 219.0.
3. Jay Rand, Lake Placid Ski Club, 208.3.
4. Dick Durrance, Dartmouth Outing Club, 199.7.
5. Dixon Perry-Smith, Sno Birds, Lake Placid Club, 198.1.
6. Edward Blouin, Gardner Outing Club, 189.4.
7. Percy Rideout, Dartmouth Outing Club, 187.4.
8. Roland Chivers, Carcajou Ski Club, 183.5.
9. Truxton Perry-Smith, Sno Birds, Lake Placid Club, 183.1.
10. Leon Costello, Nansen Ski Club, 179.7.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Robert Linney and his Lyon Mountain, N. Y., Miners won the North American Four-Man Bodsled Title here yesterday.

Bearing out the judgment of the Olympic Bobsled Committee, which recently selected the Iron Clipper driver as No. 1 pilot for the 1940 United States Olympic squad, Linney negotiated the four heats down the mile-long Mt. Van Hoevenberg run in 4m. 40.85s.

Katherine Dewey, long woman driver of the five entrants, finished last with her No. 2 Lake Placid Sno Bird crew.

The Lyon Mountain engineer set a heat mark for the day of 1m. 09.92s., and won by two seconds—a considerable margin in bobsledding—from his Olympic squad teammate, Francis Tyler, Lake Placid policeman driving Sno Bird No. 1, who has been selected as No. 2 driver.

Aubrey "Bucky" Wells of Keene Valley, N. Y., who held the North American Title for the past year, could do no better than fourth place. Curtis Stevens drove his No. 3 Sno Bird crew into third place ahead of Wells, who has dropped four championships in recent weeks to the stiffest competition in years.

The start of the race was held up for two hours while State Conservation Department workmen shoveled a foot of newly fallen snow from the run. The summaries:

1. Lyon Mountain Miners (Robert Linney, driver, William J. Stacawitch, Arthur Keysor, Angus W. Clair, Brake). Times—1m. 10.08s., 1m. 10.43s., 1m. 10.42s., 1m. 09.92s.—4m. 40.85s.
2. Sno Birds, No. 1 of the Lake Placid Club (Francis Tyler, driver, William Damico, Hugh Varno, Robert Martin, brake). Times—1m.11.38s., 1m. 10.62s., 1m. 10.42s., 1m. 10.53s.—4m. 42.95s.
3. Sno Birds No. 3 of the Lake Placid Club (Curtis Stevens, driver, George Weaver, Gilson Jacques, Walter Morrison, brake). Times—1m. 12.00s., 1m. 11.38s., 1m. 10.28s., 1m. 10.75s.—4m. 44.41s.
4. Keene Valley Athletic Club (Aubrey (Bucky) Wells, driver, Warren Martin, Hubert Nye, John Otis, brake). Times—1m. 11.77s., 1m. 11.58s., 1m.. 10.72s., 1m. 10.98s.—4m. 45.05s.
5. Sno Birds No. 2 of Lake Placid Club (Katherine Dewey driver, Thomas Chattfield, Edgar Franklin, Thomas Shallcross, brake). Times—1m. 13.06s., 1m. 11.29s., 1m. 10.94s., 1m. 11.44s.—4m. 44.73s.

Nebraska Cager Does a Corrigan

By the Associated Press

Scottsbluff, Neb., Feb. 23

A Henry, Neb., player in an independent teams' tournament, dribbled down the floor and scored a basket for the opposing quintet, Sunflower, Neb.

Fans shouted: "Corrigan! Corrigan!"

They did not know how right they were!

The player was Bill Corrigan.

P. S.—Henry won, 52 to 19.

Perry vs. Budge March 10

Frederick J. Perry of Great Britain stands as the lone remaining challenger of Donald Budge's claim to world supremacy on the tennis courts, and the show-down between them will come on the evening of March 10, when they meet at Madison Square Garden, New York.

The grand-slam king of amateur tennis is leading Ellsworth Vines by a comfortable margin in their countrywide tour, which ends March 6 at Montreal, and if he can take Perry into camp he can definitely pick up the marbles as the supreme player the world over. Perry has an idea, however, that he will do the picking up.

A few years back when they were both in the amateur ranks, Perry had the advantage over Budge. He beat the Californian in the all-England championship at Wimbledon in 1936 and again in the final of the United States championship at Forest Hills. Don turned the tables on him in an informal match abroad and also in the Pacific Southwest championship at Los Angeles. But when the national crown was at stake, Fred was the head man.

Perry was never one to lack confidence, and he feels that what he did in 1936 and 1935 he can do again today. He recognizes that Budge is a much improved player today over what he was as an amateur, but he argues that he hasn't stood still either but has made progress as a professional.

The renewal of the rivalry between the two former world's amateur champions should result in one of the most brilliant exhibitions of tennis ever seen at the Garden.

Perry has already started training for the match. He has been working out with Sidney Wood, Gregory Mangin, Berkeley Bell and Gilbert Hall at Rip's Indoor Tennis Courts on Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street, New York. Budge is scheduled to arrive in New York on March 7.

Cricket Match Drawn

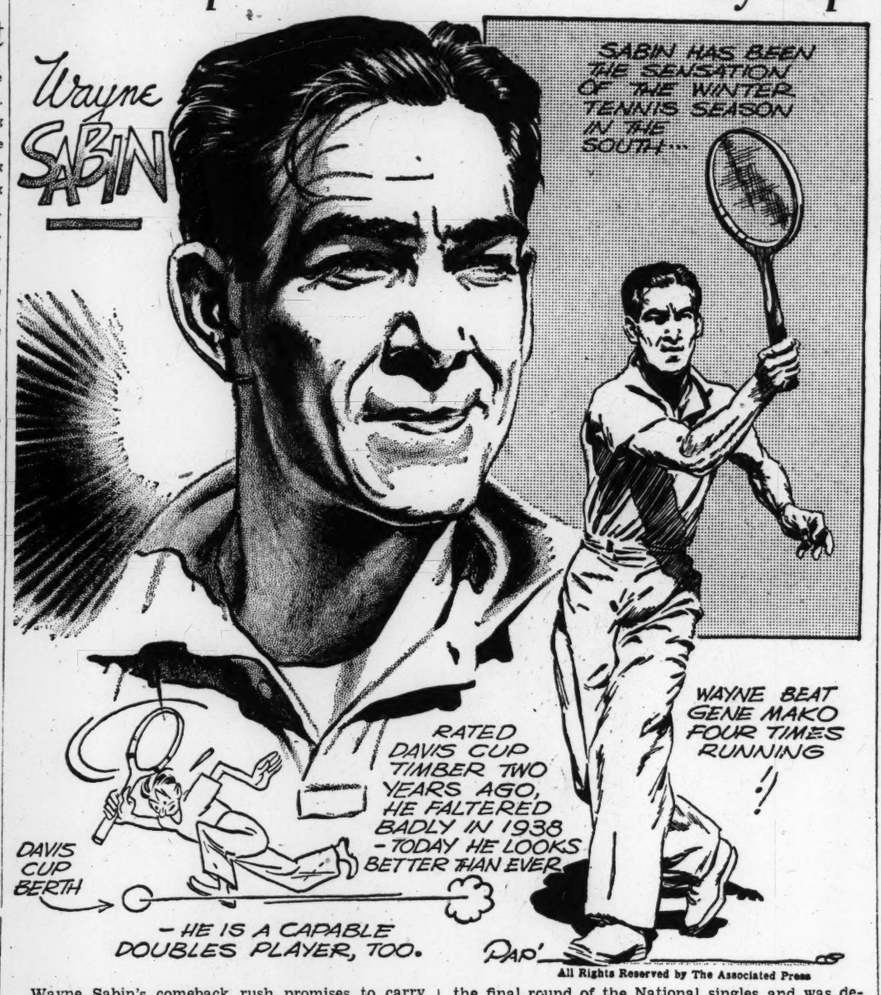
JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 23 (AP)—Curtailed by rain, the fourth England-South African cricket test match ended in a draw yesterday. South Africa declared its first innings at 349 runs for eight wickets in reply to the Englishmen's 215 and at the second attempt the visitors had made 203 for four wickets when the time limit was reached.

Tiger Wrestlers Win

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23 (AP)—Taking three of the last four bouts, Princeton University wrestlers trounced Yale yesterday, 17 to 13.

Donald Paterson posted Princeton's only fall when he pinned Eli veteran James Latson in 6:16 in a 155-pound match. It was Paterson's first varsity appearance.

Davis Cup Timber —By Pap'


Wayne SABIN
SABIN HAS BEEN THE SENSATION OF THE WINTER TENNIS SEASON IN THE SOUTH...
WAYNE BEAT GENE MAKO FOUR TIMES RUNNING!
RATED DAVIS CUP TIMBER TWO YEARS AGO, HE FALTERED BADLY IN 1938 - TODAY HE LOOKS BETTER THAN EVER
DAVIS CUP BERTH
- HE IS A CAPABLE DOUBLES PLAYER, TOO.
Pap'

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Wayne Sabin's comeback rush promises to carry him to new heights. The 1938 season was disastrous for Sabin. His disappointments were topped by a humbling defeat at the hands of Joe Hunt in the opening round of the United States singles championships.

After a long rest, Sabin returned to competition considerably refreshed. The tennis he flashed on southern courts was a revelation. His entire attitude toward the game had changed. He looked bigger and stronger.

Sabin's chief delight on the winter circuit has been knocking off Gene Mako, a feat he accomplished at least four times. Mako, it will be recalled, reached the final round of the National singles and was defeated by Donald Budge. Mako's unexpectedly strong showing stamped him as a singles berth candidate on the United States Davis Cup team next summer.

Those triumphs over Mako helped Sabin regain confidence. He looks more like the Sabin of 1937 (when he was selected for the Davis Cup squad and sent to England to gain experience). He was good enough then to give Bunny Austin a struggle even though he was a youngster of 20 playing his first tennis abroad.

Sabin feels he can help defend the Davis Cup. A capable doubles player, he has the notion that he might fit into the doubles picture as well as into the singles lineup.

—Pap'

First, Second and Fifth

Wide World

Howard Chivers Warren Chivers Roland Chivers

Warren placed first, Howard second, and Roland fifth in the combined two-day tryouts at Lake Placid, N. Y., for the American ski team which will take part in the World Championships at Oslo, Norway, in 1940.

A. S. U. C. Showed Net Profit Of $166,687.28 for Last Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Net profits of the Associated Students of the University of California for the fall of the year 1938 amounted to $166,687.28, according to the semi-annual report of the association, made public by Kenneth Priestley, general manager.

The A. S. U. C. profit and loss statement shows that profitable activities for the first half of the 1938-39 fiscal year amounted to $201,235.32, with unprofitable activities amounting to $34,548.04. This compares with a profit of $249,101.28 and losses of $36,402.57 for a similar period in 1937.

Priestley points out that net profits did not consist entirely of actual cash since approximately $51,000 of the total represents stadium scrip redeemed during the past football season. He also pointed out that the fall of the year is the one profitable period for the association and that accrued surplus will help to carry out a large and varied program of spring activities. Net income from the Georgia Tech-California game, played in December, 1938, is not included in the report, nor is the Rose Bowl game of Jan. 1, 1938, made a part of the comparison with the fall of 1937.

Athletic net profit amounted to $159,066.01, as compared to $206,431.68 for the preceding year. The decrease in athletic revenue was brought about by a slight decrease in attendance at football games over the previous year and by increased expenses in a number of sports. Profits to the amount of $42,169.31 were also shown by the Berkeley student store, publications, concessions, and the general student body. These profits compared to a profit of $42,669.60 for the preceding year. Nonprofitable activities, operated at a loss of $34,548.04, included coffee shop, dramatics, Eshleman Hall, Stephens Union, Welfare, Women's Athletic Association and miscellaneous activities.

Football receipts after guarantees had been paid to visiting teams were $321,933.59 as compared to $345,692.98 for the preceding year. From these receipts, direct expenses of $54,721.27 and ticket department expenses of $7,787.68 were deducted, resulting in a net profit of $259,424.64.

During the fall of 1938, major sports, including baseball crew, track and tennis, and minor sports, including fencing, golf, handball, ice hockey, intramural, soccer, rugby, skiing, swimming, water polo and wrestling, cost a total of $39,364.53. This amount, plus the general overhead charges against athletics of $60,994.10 were deducted from the profit for athletics reducing the net profit to $159,066.01. The comparable profit for 1937 was $206,431.68.

Canadians Invited

HAMILTON, Ont. (CP)—Two top-flight Canadian amateurs, Joe Thompson of Burling Club here and C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville of London, have been invited to compete in the Masters' Golf Tournament at Atlanta, Ga., March 30-April 2.

Thompson went to the quarter-finals of the United States Amateur last year and Somerville to the semi-finals of the British Amateur and the finals of the Canadian Amateur.

Thompson will leave in two weeks, playing frequently en route.

Tigers Win on Track

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22 (AP)—After trailing far behind, Princeton came ahead with a rush yesterday and piled up 50 points to win the annual "Polar Bear" track meet in Franklin Field.

Penn lost a large early lead, but placed second with 39 points. The defending champion, Columbia, finished third with 28 points.

A Penn trio finished one-two-three in the 60-yard dash, while Princeton swept the two-mile run and won the one-mile relay.

Capt. C. T. I. Roark

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 23 (AP)—Capt. C. T. I. (Pat) Roark, Internationally known Irish-born polo player and retired British army officer, has passed on. Roark was a former captain of Great Britain's International Cup team and for many years a 10-goal star.

Engen National Combined Champ At Ski Tourney

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 23 (AP)—Ruddy-cheeked Alf Engen, who has been the ski-jumping champion of the United States and of Canada, held a new title today as the National "Combined" Ski Champion.

In his specialized art of jumping, however, he yielded to a rival from his native Norway. Reidar Anderson of Oslo, Norwegian titleholder, won a Washington's Birthday Special Class A Ski-Jumping Tournament at Ecker Hill East of Salt Lake City.

Engen, with two days of competition in the combined event in which Anderson was not entered, managed to place third to the "World Champion" from Norway.

Anderson leaped 196 feet and 219 in competition to score 226.3 points.

Olav Ulland of Seattle, who made a 222-foot trial leap for the longest jump of the day, placed second with 199 and 209 feet for 220.1 points. Engen jumped 201 and 212 feet for 219.9 points.

Engen won the combined cross-country and ski-jumping title by placing second to George Gustavson of Placerville, Calif., in the 18-kilometer langlauf Tuesday and by winning the combined jumping contest, off the comparatively small Class B jump, with leaps of 156 and 148 feet for 422.2 points.

Mitchell First In Sun Valley Meet

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, Feb. 23 (AP)—Dick Mitchell, Reno, Nev., sped down the Proctor Mountain course yesterday in 1m. 5s. to take first place in a Washington Day ski meet here.

Sam Wakeman, Quincy, Mass., was second in 1m. 56.2s., and Al Lindley Minneapolis, third.

Marian McKean, Beverly, Farms, Mass., finished first in the women's division, racing the course in 2m. 12.1s. Nancy Reynolds, Mont Clair, N. J., was second and Marilyn Shaw of Vermont, third.

Germany Wins Seven Of 11 Ski Meet Events

ZAKOPANE, Poland, Feb. 23 (AP)—Germany took seven of the 11 championships during the week-long International Ski Meet held in this Polish winter resort. The meet closed Sunday with these champions:

Downhill race, Melmuth Lantschner, Germany; Slalom, Rudolph Rominger, Switzerland; race and jump combined, Josef Jennewein, Germany; Nordic combination, Gustl Berauer, Germany; ski jump special event, Josef Bradl, Germany; 18-kilometer race, Juho Kurikkala, Finland; 50-kilometer race, Lars Bergendahl, Norway; women's downhill, women's slalom, and women's combination events, Christl Cranz, Germany; 40-kilometer relay, Finland.

The German team won the military patrol race, staged as an exhibition.

Cagers on Honor Roll

MARS HILL, N. C. (AP)—Basketball and studies mix very well at Mars Hill College.

All the regulars of the basketball team made the honor roll. So did three of the five substitutes.

Boston Bruins And Rangers In Easy Victories

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	28	9	2	113	54	58
Rangers	22	10	4	108	70	48
Americans	15	16	9	93	115	39
Toronto	15	17	7	93	86	37
Detroit	12	20	6	78	102	30
Chicago	11	20	7	74	97	29
Montreal	10	21	7	88	123	27

Results Feb. 21

Boston 8, Chicago 2.
Rangers 7, Detroit 3.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Practically nothing happened Tuesday night unless individual feats and the slight benefit received by the resting Canadiens in the National Hockey League race. Boston Bruins trounced the sixth-place Chicago Black Hawks and New York Rangers easily disposed of the fifth-place Detroit Red Wings.

Bruins maltreated Chicago by a score of 8 to 2 which duplicated the whipping they administered earlier in the season to New York Americans. Rangers also had no difficulty in subduing the efforts of Detroit by a substantial margin of 7 to 3. Canadiens benefitted in that by not playing, they at least did not lose and Chicago and Detroit lost opportunity in lost games.

The big feature of the Boston game was the individual scoring feat of Roy Gonacher, youngest member of the famous Conacher family to enter the select circle of the National Hockey League. He scored four of the eight Bruin goals. The feat had been done twice before in the current season, once by Toe Blake of Canadiens and once by Syl Apps of Toronto.

17 Goals

It was even more impressive in the instance of the Boston boy because it is his first season in the majors and probably clinches the Calder Trophy, emblematic of the outstanding rookie of the season, for him. It was a delightful bit of hockey for the Boston fan because he scored his goals in the polished manner of a veteran scorer. He brought his season total to 17 goals.

Chicago played without Bob Gracie and Manager Paul Thompson. Gracie had been left in Chicago due to rather poor play in recent games while Manager Thompson has an ailment that will prevent his return to action for a week. Mike Karakas in the Chicago net played well, but the entire Hawk team was much below par and gave him little support. The other Boston goals were scored by Hollett, Dumart, Clapper and Bauer and the Chicago goals went to Mason and Dahlstrom.

Outskated Wings

In New York the Rangers completely out-skated the Wings and dominated play as they wished. With the score at seven goals for the Patrick team, Detroit's goalie, Tiny Thompson, received a facial injury from a flying puck and was removed from the contest. Big Charlie Conacher, forward, took Thompson's place in the net without pads and the Rangers, content with their seven goals, closed up their offense and merely played defensive hockey.

Phil Watson and Clint Smith led the Ranger attack with two goals and an assist each. Lynn Patrick had three assists and the other goals were scored by Pratt, Neil Colville, and Cecil Dillon. Liscombe, Goodfellow, and Kelly tallied for the Wings.

Burns Captures 600-Yard Special

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Lou Burns, former Manhattan College star now running for the 69th Regiment, won the featured 600-yard race of the Boys of Yesteryear Track Meet last night at the 369th Regiment Armory in the fast time of 1m. 12.1s. Metropolitan Champion at the distance, Burns got the upper hand in a duel with Jim Herbert of N. Y. U., indoor 600-meter record-holder, who faded badly once Burns had passed him, and finished fourth.

Sanford Goldberg of the Millrose A. A. was second, inches back of the winner, with Dick Squires, formerly of Ohio State, beating out Herbert.

The season's sprint sensation, Herbert Thompson, New York, captured the 70-yard handicap dash, in which he started from scratch, in 7.2 seconds. Eulace Peacock, formerly of Temple and now of the Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J., was shut out in a semifinal.

The Invitation Mile was won in 4m. 18s. by Phil Graves of the New York A. C., who led all the way to hit the tape 10 yards in front of Ernie Federoff of the Millrose A. A. Robert Conkling and Joe Moclair, I. C. 4-A indoor and outdoor mile champions from Manhattan College, were third and fourth, respectively.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 22

Navy 52, Loyola (Baltimore) 25.
Springfield (Mass.) 48, Providence 41.
Penn State 54, West Virginia 40.
Pittsburgh 40, Fordham 34.
De Paul (Chicago) 34, Kansas State 30.
Syracuse 49, Pennsylvania 38.
Drake 25, Tulsa 24.
Toledo 57, Detroit 40.
Ohio Wesleyan 36, Ohio 23.
Western Maryland 43, St. John's 35.
Waynesburg 42, Duquesne 40.
American 53, Johns Hopkins 44.
Texas 53, Texas Christian 26.
Massachusetts State 42, Tufts 41.
Columbia 51, Harvard 32.
Alabama Polytechnic 38, Georgia Tech 24.
Georgia 41, Miami 18.
St. John's U. 52, Manhattan 35.
St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 47, Gustavus Adolphus 35.
St. Mary's 48, Michigan Normal 28.
Rhode Island 100, Maine 56.
Tennessee 44, Sewanee 20.
Howard 63, Birmingham-Southern 57.

Results Feb. 21

Long Island 70, St. Bonaventure 31.
Centenary 31, Louisiana Normal 26.
Washington 31, Idaho 24.
Washington State 42, Gonzaga 22.
Butler 46, DePauw 39.
Kentucky 43, Xavier 23.
Washington College 33, Western Maryland 29 (overtime).

College Fencing

Princeton 16, Yale 5.

And Talking of..Rugby League

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Conning the Pro's

LONDON — The date of the Rugby League Cup Final at the Wembley Stadium here is Saturday, May 6. And away up in the North of England now events are proceeding to determine which two teams shall have the satisfaction of coming down South for a battle that, in addition to deciding the destination of a valued trophy, will provide the strictly amateur Rugger community here with its only opportunity this season of seeing the professional variation of the handling code so popular with Northern crowds.

There are, as probably you know, two major competitions in the realm of professional Rugger—the Rugby League Championship and the Rugby League Cup—and they correspond, more or less exactly, to the Football League and the Football Association Challenge Cup in the realm of soccer. Though the League Championship referred to really constitutes a sort of blend of both. The League part of it takes place Saturday after Saturday, until the final standing is arrived at, and then the top four teams—there are 22 sides altogether in the competition—proceed to knock each other out in a special little set-to, upon which the destination of the championship depends.

Odd Arrangement

The best way I can explain this rather odd arrangement, perhaps, is with the aid of the top end of the standing, as it looked at the time when these words were written. Namely like this:

Team	W	D	L	Points For	Agst	Pts
Leeds	19	4	3	373	170	42
Salford	20	1	4	339	109	41
Halifax	19	1	5	374	229	39
Castleford	18	2	6	310	191	38
Widnes	17	2	6	352	150	36
Wakefield Trinity	15	3	7	366	189	33

Now, if this were the end of the season, No. 1 would be called upon to play against No. 4 and No. 2 would oppose No. 3 in matches described as semifinals. The winners of the two matches then having to confront each other, with the championship at stake. From this you will see that the only really important consideration throughout the season, up to this stage, is the obtaining of a place in the first four.

Now the Rugby League Cup tournament has no complications of this sort about it at all. It is a straightforward "knockout" business, and, when the surviving sides have been reduced to two, up they come to London, accompanied by thousands of supporters all set for a real "do" in the metropolis, en route to and from the Empire Stadium at Wembley.

The trophy which gives to the South its one Rugby League thrill of each winter was first put up for competition away back in 1897, but the final was not staged in London until 1929, although there had been more than one attempt to interest Southern footballers in the Northern game. About three seasons ago, an effort was made to engage the attention of the South very seriously in the Rugby League, and a new club with a well-equipped ground on the outskirts of London took part in weekly matches against Northern teams. The venture was not well supported, however, and the whole ambitious plan fell through.

100 P. C. Amateur

The reason for the unresponsiveness of the South to the charms of Rugby League football, is that the South is a 100 per cent amateur under the aegis of the Rugby Union. It was a split in the ranks of this body that led to the formation of the Rugby League, under the name of the Northern Union, in 1895. The title was altered in 1922. The Rugby Union stands, and always has stood for uncompromising amateurism, but in the North professionalism was openly embraced in 1895, and 22 clubs then banded together there to operate it, incidentally altering the rules of the game with the intention of heightening its effect as a spectacle. For one thing, the Rugby League game is played by teams of only 13 men, as against the R. U.'s 15. Whether these changes are an improvement, from the rugger point of view is a question upon which Rugby Unionites and Rugby Leaguers are at variance. Being set in their respective views, they agree to differ.

Relay Team Michigan Track Pet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Michigan's championship track team has its individual stars in Capt. Bill Watson, Elmer Gedeon and Ralph Schwarzkopf, but its pet is the mile relay quartet of Warren Breidenbach, Phil Balyeat, Doug Hayes and Ross Faulkner.

Running together for the first time against Michigan State, and with all but Faulkner running under wraps, the team equalled the best time ever run by a Michigan team, tieing the Field House mark of 3:19.8. That performance indicated a new Western Conference record in the offing and even a serious threat on the American indoor mark of 3:17.

But the quartet is a favorite because only one of its members had ever run before entering Michigan, and he had never competed in the quarter-mile. Balyeat, National A. A. U. junior champion at 400 meters, was a football prospect at Michigan State and came out for track at Michigan last year "for the exercise." Hayes reported for freshman track to avoid compulsory gymnasium work and Faulkner was spotted by Coaches Charlie Hoyt and Ken Doherty as he watched a basketball practice one afternoon, and was asked to report for track.

Breidenbach was an outstanding runner in high school at Dayton, Ohio, but in the sprints.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Casey Stengel signed two-year contract to manage Brooklyn Dodgers of National League.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Fifteen

"I'll bring you something fine from Quebec, Sally," said Andrew. Life looked very good to him, with the Fair American to sail the sea with, and Sally to bring presents to. But there was little time for thinking of the future when the house-raising was going on.

The men who so often worked separately, now had a chance to compete, to show their strength and skill before the eyes of one another and the watching women. The gangs raising the uprights did it with their eyes upon the next gang. Any mistake was jeered, any victory applauded.

The scene was one of jollity, confusion, strength and tremendous vitality. The glade rang with shouts and laughter. Now they were already beginning to peg the cross-beams into place. It took courage and skill handling the heavy timbers high in the air but this was a craft the men understood.

Higher and higher rose the sun, hotter and hotter grew the air, but the shouts and laughter only grew louder, and the shoulders outlined by sweat-darkened shirts showed no signs of tiring. Uncle Joseph was everywhere, lending a hand. Uncle Eben was everywhere raising a laugh. Captain Patterson was wagering that a sailor could hold his own with a landsman any day, and winning his wager. Sam Hallet and his brother were hard at work with the rest, Bumblebee Titcomb performed prodigies in fitting timbers and whittling pegs, everyone was having such a good time, and was so carried away by a perfect flood of activity that no one wished to leave off work when at noon Aunt Nannie blew the horn for the house-raising dinner.

Aunt Nannie's Turn

But Uncle Eben went about, calling, "All hands lay off for refreshments! Come on, boys! show how you can sail into a custard pie!" and soon enough the men were splashing their faces with a dipper from the well bucket, laughing still and cracking jokes, and then they had joined the women under the shade, and there, with their backs against a tree-trunk or leaning on an elbow, they boasted and sky-larked, only checked by the need to swallow down the delicious victuals.

"Come, Sally," said Aunt Nannie, giving her a basket filled with sugared doughnuts, "and Andrew, you take the plum cake and after that the chocolate one. Deborah, you'd better pass the lemonade, and Esther, you and I will see if any of the platters of cold chicken or veal need replenishing."

For half an hour Aunt Nannie was as busy as Uncle Joseph had been, passing about from group to group seeing what was needed. Aunt Deborah blushed often as she carried her pitcher, for she had only been married three days and everyone was congratulating and teasing the new bride. She held her own with them bravely enough, and Captain Patterson watched her with tenderness as she went happily about her share of the business.

When at last all that could be eaten had been eaten, Uncle Joseph rose to his feet.

"Come on, boys!" he shouted and the men raced each other back to the big frame of the house, which was clearly beginning to take shape. The owner must sheath and finish it, but the whole community would help him put up the heavy skeleton of his building.

Sally tugged at Aunt Nannie's apron.

"Do you think we could send down what's left to the Indian village, Aunt Nannie?" she asked. "They never have food like this," she pleaded.

Aunt Nannie stopped in surprise.

"Send good food down to those savages who nearly attacked us all only yesterday!" she exclaimed, "I think you've taken leave of your senses, child."

Sally's Plea

But Sally only said simply,

"I'm sorry for them, Aunt Nannie."

Some sense of the fullness and plenty that she and the rest of her family enjoyed, compared to the meager living of the old proprietors of this land, came over Aunt Nannie under Sally's clear look.

"Perhaps you're right," she said slowly. "If brother Joseph approves, Jehosophat Mountain shall take it to the village after the house-raising. I suppose we do owe them something, if only for the pictures on our tree."

By now the knoll was hotter, the voices louder and the work more furious than ever. The watching women wore a serious look. Uncle Joe was watching, too, and Jehosophat Mountain, sober as a judge, lending a steady hand where a steady hand was needed.

Up, up, up went the framework of the new house as the sun slowly sank behind the trees. In the late afternoon when the knoll was all in shadow but the summer clouds above were still bright with the direct rays of the sun, the roof tree beam was strongly pegged in place, and men and women cheered together. The frame was finished.

But Cousin Ephraim Hallet swung up astride the roof tree beam and waved his hat to be heard.

"Silence!" roared Captain Patterson in a tone of authority, and in the comparative stillness that followed Cousin Ephraim recited the traditional house-raising rhyme, sacred to the moment when the roof tree is finally in place.

"Here's a mighty fine frame
Which deserves a good name,
Say, what shall we call it?
"Its timbers all straight
And were hewed first rate;
The frame is well put together."

There was a cheer for the building of the house, and the next verses were greeted by friendly laughter and cries of "It's up to you, Mr. Smith, to get a wife now."

"I'll leave that to Eben for the present," Uncle Joe retorted.

"May the man and his wife
Who may here spend their life
Be sheltered from heat and cold weather.

"May their hearts be united
As when they were plighted,
And at last dwell in heaven together.

"Yes, 'tis a good frame
Which deserves a good name,
Say! what shall we name it?"

The last question was hurled directly at Uncle Joe like a ball for him to catch. He stood looking up at his cousin, a handsome man, proud and happy on this great day. He had thought of twenty names for his house, and at this moment could not choose between them.

Well Named

Then his eye fell on Sally standing between Andrew and Aunt Nannie. Sally whose thoughts were like birds that always knew their way to their nest.

"Sally shall name it," he said.

"What, I, sir?" asked Sally incredulously.

"Speak up, Sally! There's the girl! Name it, Sally! Sally! Name it!"

Sally's hesitation was only for a moment.

"Five Bushel Farm," she shouted back in a pretty treble.

"Five Bushel Farm!" shouted the crowd. "Five Bushel Farm!" and Cousin Ephraim from the ridge pole shouted, "Five Bushel Farm," and it seemed to everyone a good countryfied name, though few people then knew its meaning.

But to Uncle Joseph and Andrew and Sally it meant that and much more. It meant their wrestle with the children of the wilderness, and their right to use this land in peace, which they had won, all helping one another.

(The End)

The Story So Far

Uncle Joseph's house-raising was well under way and, as they watched the men raise the timbers, Sally kept near Andrew, for tomorrow he would be going away with his father, Captain Patterson of the brig Fair American. All spring and summer, Uncle Joseph and his helpers had been working on this house for Aunt Nannie and his family in Happy Valley, Maine. Only a few days before, while he was digging the cellar, Sally and Andrew watching, a band of hostile Indians had appeared and told him he was building on their land. They looked very unfriendly, but Uncle Joseph, realizing that they had a claim as the original proprietors, told them he would pay them five bushels of cornmeal every year as the price of the land. They were satisfied and went away amicably.

Aunt Deborah, Sally, and Andrew went happily about their share of the business—A drawing by Helen Sewell

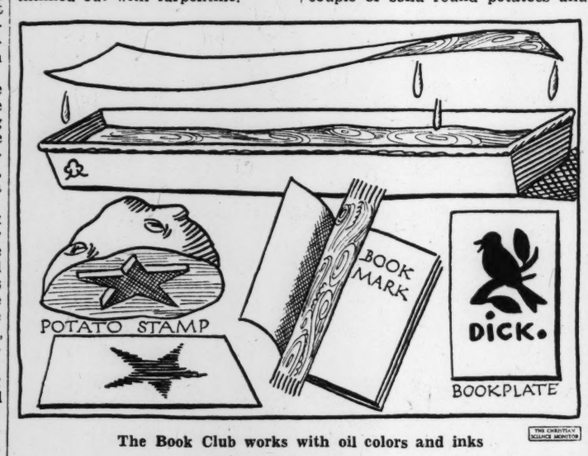
Adventures of the Book Club

Patterned Paper and Book Plates

By Paul McPharlin

When we met at Mr. Benjamin's next Friday evening, he was ready to keep his promise to show us ways of making decorated paper for book covers, end papers, etc. Brown kraft paper or good white drawing paper would be strong enough to stand the wear on covers, he explained. Lighter paper was useful for pasting on boxes, wrapping gifts and cutting into strips for book-marks, he said.

First we made some marbled paper. This is easy enough, once you get used to doing it, but we found that we needed space, and a room where the walls and floor would not be harmed by a stray splash of color. We filled with water a shallow pan, a little larger than the sheet of paper to be marbleized. On the surface of the water we dropped two or three colors of oil paint that looked well together, thinned out with turpentine.



The Book Club works with oil colors and inks

Just a splatter of little drops soon spread out over the water, and by stirring a little, we made them mingle and swirl into marble-like patterns. Marbleizing Easter egg dyes gives just as good results as the oil paints. An old coarse-toothed comb drawn gently through the water made the colors arrange themselves in veins and stripes.

When the pattern was just about as we wanted it, we held the sheet of paper flat over the water, and let it sink into contact with the surface, being careful not to push it under water. The oil paint prints tight to the paper, in whatever pattern it has floated on the water.

No Two Alike

Then we lifted the sheet quickly, still holding it level so that the water dropped away from it all at once, rather than running off along the under side. We turned the sheet pattern-side up and put it on a flat, even surface to dry. We added a little more color and dipped another sheet.

So we kept on until the unused color on the water got too muddy looking. The best thing to do then was to empty the pan, wipe it out, and start again with fresh water. Making marbled paper was so much fun, because no two sheets turned out alike, that we could have kept on till all the paper in the house was used up.

Later on, when we had strips of marbled paper left over from the sheet cut for a book cover, we used them for bookmarks. A strip about two inches wide by eight inches long was folded in two lengthwise, so that the design showed on both sides. To keep it from opening, it was pasted shut and the ends were fringed with scissors cuts.

Now Mr. Benjamin brought in a couple of solid round potatoes and pen-knives, and we stopped marbleizing to begin potato-printing.

The potatoes were sliced in half. With the knives, we cut simple outlines in the flat sliced face—a triangle, a leaf, the head of a daisy and a mask. The part of the potato outside the outline was sliced down half an inch, leaving just the pattern we wanted standing up.

Now we dabbed some oil paint, or ink from a rubber-stamp pad, on the pattern. We had to be careful to get it on evenly and not too thick. We pressed the inked surface on a fresh sheet of paper and found that we had a print of our pattern. By covering the paper with neat rows of triangles or daisies, we got an all-over pattern.

When we used first one stamp, then another, a leaf, a daisy, then a leaf again, another design was made. Or, one stamp could be turned upside down every other time to vary the parade of figures. The same stamp could be inked with different colors, one after another in a row—first red, then yellow, then green, for instance. There was no end to the variety of patterns that could be made with a few simple stamps and colors.

After the sheet was printed we put it on a flat surface to dry. Oil colors take several hours to dry completely. They smudged when we touched them too soon.

Initials or a Device

Another use of the potato-print was to make bookplates. These are little labels, pasted generally in the inside front cover of a book to show its ownership. By cutting initials, or a simple device like a bird or an anchor or an acorn, in the face of the half potato, a number of bookplates can be made.

Oblongs of paper about two by three inches, or smaller, are big enough for an ordinary-size book. Some people like big designs, with pictures of their house and symbols of all their hobbies worked in, regular personal histories these are, but they cannot be done with potato prints.

Martha made a bird sitting on a branch, with the name Dick under it, for a bookplate to send to one of her cousins as a birthday present.

When we become expert at printing from potato stamps, we may put them directly on the inside cover of our books, if the paper is plain. We'll have to invent a special design for all our club books, and each of us will have a bookplate for his personal collection.

We have decided to organize our Book Club properly, with a president, vice-president, secretary and librarian. We shall let the girls and boys at school who are interested in making books join our club too.

Our librarian will take care of the club books—picture books, Tom Thumb volumes and scrap-books.

We are going to do some special research on several subjects—about styles of book printing, writers who were illustrators, too, book collecting, and many other ins-and-outs of book-making that make interesting topics to write about. We voted unanimously for Mr. Benjamin to be our honorary president.

And now we shall be so busy with all our Book Club plans, that there will not be any more time to write articles about what we are doing. But you must all start Book Clubs of your own and find out how much fun it is.

Winter Scene

Ankle deep in snow we walk,
Throwing to the wind our talk,
Crunching through the crust of sleet
Where have tracked no other feet.

In this world of silver ice,
We move shy and small as mice—
Humbled by the wind's great paw
As it rubs our faces raw.

Shining armour guards the trees;
Branches break and bushes freeze.
This is winter's fierce delight;
Painting all our landscapes white.

R. B. W.

Heritage of a Democracy

Book Reviews

In America's Youth

February is the month in our national calendar for celebration of the birthdays of two great American leaders—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. The days that are thus made holidays for us become our season for measuring and deepening our understanding of the elements of their leadership. We want to put ourselves in touch with the thoughts and deeds of the people like ourselves who lived at the same time they did and faced with them the challenges of Democracy.

In turning to the books of the year with this in thought, there are two that are markedly outstanding. One was reviewed earlier in these columns, a fine biographical story of George Washington—"Leader by Destiny," by Jeanette Eaton. This book was published in the fall, in time for Book Week. It was a joy for Christmas giving last year, and will be for more years to come. It will be read and re-read for its vivid picture of the times and sensitive portrayal of the human qualities of the man himself.

The other is a remarkable piece of the finest American drama, the play by Robert E. Sherwood, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." It is a play in 12 scenes, in which the action takes place first around New Salem in the 1830's, and in and about Springfield from then until the day in November, 1860, when Lincoln is elected President. The closing scene is Lincoln's departure from Springfield for Washington in February, 1861. These were the years of his growth in power for the great test that lay ahead of him. Whether we watch and listen with breathless attention at the theater, or lose ourselves in reading the book, we cannot but feel that this story brings us into the presence of genius.

March to Boston

A vigorous piece of fiction that bustles with people, their interests and activities in the Revolutionary War, is "Rifles for Washington" by Elsie Singmaster. The cornerstone of history upon which is built this moving tale of the march of youth and men, is a fragment taken from a Moravian diary — "Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1775: A company of provincials from York County passed through on their way to Boston."

Uncle Jehoida Proudfoot and Davie McKail were in that company. There are persons of whom it is said they look like no one else in the world. Such a man was Jehoida Proudfoot, the dark, gaunt, scarred veteran of the French war. At the first call to arms, after the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief, he enlisted with the expert marksmen from the Pennsylvania backwoods. Twenty years had passed since he, with Dan Morgan, had first known Washington at Braddock's defeat, but there had been no waning in his loyal confidence.

The only person present at the muster at Sam Getty's tavern, on that afternoon in late June, who had the right to call Proudfoot uncle, was the red-headed 16-year-old Davie McKail. Uncle Proudfoot had trained him almost from the cradle, and now was loath to have him join the recruits before he reached full height and strength. Once given the road to York, however, a return to the Widow Cruncleton in his own cabin by the mill was not in accordance to Davie's thinking.

It was a long, long march to Boston, but the hardships of those hundreds of miles melted into nothing for Uncle Proudfoot when he heard the ringing words of welcome and recognition by name from none other than General Washington himself. Had Davie kept a personal diary of their experiences, his records would show such dates as Cambridge '76, Lowantica Valley '77, Valley Forge '78, Middlebrook '79, Morristown '80, with their final march home after Yorktown.

Sons of Maine

Three years had passed since the Declaration of Independence, and it was the same summer that Daniel McCarslin was 19 years of age when the events took place in "Redcoats at Castine," by Arthur W. Patterson, that gave the two patriots —Dan and his friend, Moses Patten —their chance for important undertakings.

News of the happenings in and around Boston had traveled slowly to the frontier settlement that was beginning to flourish on the peninsula of Pentagoet in Penobscot Bay. Suddenly the unwelcome approach of British ships with the King's men planning to occupy and fortify a northern outpost fort necessitated both considerable and speedy action by the supporters of the American cause.

Dan's story, as he relates it with all the dash of youthful enthusiasm, is from first to last thoroughly absorbing—how he and Moses escaped from the peninsula to bring aid from Boston, three hundred miles away, and how they shared in the ensuing struggles and successes, their services extending into months and years.

No little interest is added by Dan's unwavering fondness for Molly Reynolds, who though a rebel at heart, during the British occupation is the Tory belle because of her father's loyalty to the King. Dan's closing breathless account of his final race to bring the notification which meant freedom once more for Pentagoet ends with assurance of a reward for him from someone who is no longer uncertain about her own allegiance.

Mary Adeline Whitney

'A Connecticut Maid

A story that holds one's attention for its own sake and throws a searchlight on early New England life is Lois Lenski's "Bound Girl of Cobble Hill." It is the third book from this author and artist that recreates the romance and reality of old times in New England for boys and girls of today. She delights in bringing to life characters and scenes and historical events that she finds in her search through old records, personal journals and diaries of real people.

In this her new book, Miss Lenski tells of Mindwell Gibbs, a little girl living in a Connecticut village, who had lost her father in the Revolutionary War. Her mother, unable to keep her at home and provide for her, was obliged to part with Mindwell, who was indentured out to her Uncle Bildad Bassett, Landlord of the Tavern of the Five Pines, an inn on the road from Hartford to New York, in the year 1789. Papers were drawn up, as was the custom of the times, and for board, lodging, clothes and schooling the child must serve the guests, learn to sew and spin.

The little girl, but seven years old, did her best to satisfy her Aunt and Uncle, but they were hard taskmasters. Mindwell was all her name implied, an obedient child and being loving and forgiving she made her way into everyone's affection, even breaking through the hard shell of Landlord Bassett and his wife Axey. There are refreshing bits of humor throughout the story that lighten the stern living. In the end Mindwell found her rightful place; Cobble Hill was home and she was a part of it for she was both needed and loved.

Lois Lenski's characteristic pictures are accurate in detail and are interesting accompaniments to her story. If you are interested in old houses and antiques and have a flare for history you will find much to please you in this book.

At the Dawn of History

"Honey of the Nile," by Eric Berry, is a story of the young Egyptian queen Ahkhesen Amun and her boy husband Tutankhamun. History tells us that the young queen, with her husband, tried to rule the great empire that was Egypt, then slowly crumbling beneath the attacks of hostile armies. But the fate of the queen has long been a mystery to historians.

Here this artist-author has constructed from authentic sources her version in a book that is distinctive for its story-telling qualities as well as its historical background, and that reveals the events in the life of the queen. She presents an accurate and vivid picture of the time, place and people and creates adventures that are surprisingly genuine and a credible solution to the mystery. Her illustrations are truly Egyptian and interpret the details of her entertaining historical romance, with a real mystery for good measure.

A Greek Boy

"Before Homer," by DeWolfe Morgan, is another book valuable for the light it throws upon the past and interesting as well for the story of a Greek boy who lived at the dawn of civilization.

Destar and Vlako were the last of their tribe traveling from the Danube Valley. Struggling to survive, in desperation they take a sheep for food. The shepherd eggs them on to fight and Vlako, fearing the combat runs away leaving Destar, the Barbarian boy to stand alone. Destar is victorious but spares his opponent.

In gratitude, Themis, the Greek shepherd, takes him home and his father, the chief of his tribe, adopts Destar.

From then on, the young stranger from the Danube becomes one of them and shares the adventures and dangers encountered with savage tribes in the long journey to the Aegian Sea.

But there are pleasant and lighter phases in the life of the boy. The reader sees him living through the process of migration and the merging of the tribes with a people of more advanced civilization. He sees the Cretan sea-rovers come to trade their Egyptian and Cretan wares for the sheep, cattle and grain of the Greeks. Here, again an author through the medium of a story built on authenticated records dramatizes the beginning of history.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Leader by Destiny, by Jeanette Eaton. New York: Harcourt Brace & Co. $3.00.
Abe Lincoln in Illinois, by Robert Emmet Sherwood. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.
Rifles for Washington, by Elsie Singmaster. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.25.
Redcoats at Castine, by Arthur W. Patterson. Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press. $2.00.
Bound Girl of Cobble Hill, Story and pictures by Lois Lenski. New York: Frederick A. Stokes, Inc. $2.
Honey of the Nile, by Eric Berry. Illustrated by the author. London and New York: Oxford University Press. $2.
Before Homer, A Boy's Story of the Earliest Greeks, by DeWolfe Morgan. Illustrated by Edmund M. Ashe, Jr. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Fun of Poetry

Humorous Verse

By James Guthrie

VIII

Verses which we thought very funny when we were in the nursery seem to be of two kinds: the kind that is soon forgotten, and the other that remains there for children to enjoy. This old humorous verse seldom has a signature to it; but then, what does it matter who the author was?

"Dr. Foster went to Gloster
All in a shower of rain;
He stepped in a puddle,
Right up to his middle,
And never went there again."

That must have made plenty of children laugh; and this:

"Three wise men of Gotham
Went to sea in a bowl—
If the bowl had been stronger,
My song had been longer."

"Tommy Tucker," "Little Miss Muffet," "Little Jack Horner," and the rest are all on the way to better things. It is something of an experience for a child to see the point of a joke which is made outside and has no claim upon him beyond that of being amusing.

The next stage may be the riddle-me-ree, such as:

"Flour of England, fruit of Spain,
Met together in a shower of rain,
Put in a bag, tied up with a string—
If you answer this riddle, I'll give you a ring."

And there is surely an uncle or big brother who gives some familiar verse a twist like this:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a potato in a gooseberry pie!"

Not exactly a brilliant effort, but serving to bring the ridiculous into play unexpectedly.

Many Kinds of Humor

From mere nonsense it is a good step to the humor of "Little Orphant Annie" and "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," both quaint poems, and to absurdities like Lewis Carroll's or Mr. Lear's, or the "Bab Ballads," or Gray's poem about the "Cat and the Goldfish." For humor has many varieties, and when turned into verse, it shares the peculiarity with all objects of art, of being in season for us when we are in season for it.

To look in the books for humorous poems is to feel that there are not a great many comic poets. The "Ingoldsby Legends," admired by a past generation, are grotesque. They have amusing things in them, but the best single piece is the "Jackdaw of Rheims."

Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin" is full of fun of a quiet kind, and Gilbert—of Gilbert and Sullivan—wrote many humorous poems with happy little turns of phrase, apart from the songs in the light operas for which he is famous.

Thomas Hood is, of course, well known for his fun. Soldiers and sailors were favorite subjects of his "pathetic ballads," which were made only for joking, every verse having some play with words. He also wrote some notable serious poems, such as "The Dream of Eugene Aram," "The Song of the Shirt," and "The Bridge of Sighs."

Making Its Own Way

A humorous poem, like any other, has to make its own way in the world. It is not easy to say why mere jingles and verses which are crude in their subject find favor, when others are speedily forgotten. A bit of real fun can bear to be written for fun, whereas we do not quite believe that anybody who has to get up in the morning and go to bed at night can spend all the rest of the time being funny. Mr. Lear, who was a painter by profession, wrote:

"How pleasant to know Mr. Lear,
Who has written such volumes of stuff!
Some think him ill-tempered and queer,
But a few think him pleasant enough."

And Lewis Carroll, who wrote his "Alice" books to amuse children, was a professor of mathematics.

Our papers and magazines are full of funny verses and tales today most of which are read and thrown away. Perhaps, like a great deal of the old verse, it belongs to its time and has little interest for a different one. To amuse people of all times is therefore a special gift, given to very few.

The Vote That Made a Republic

A modest man was Henri Wallon and a member of no particular importance in the French Chamber of Deputies. Yet, because it was his pet dream that he had discovered the ideal system of government for France, and because his patience in pressing it—although he was nothing of an orator—never gave out, the French Constitution came into being sixty-eight years ago.

The endurance of Wallon's work is all the more remarkable when we consider that the Constitution setting up the French Republic was adopted on a majority of one vote out of seven hundred.

Ever since the Revolution of 1789, France had endeavored to establish political liberties. The country had met many difficulties and experienced several forms of government. War with Prussia had then stopped all progress. But, as soon as the peace treaty was signed, the problem of deciding on a permanent government presented itself more urgently than ever. New deliberations took place, new plans were made, new hesitations appeared and new delays. At last a Constitution was produced from a very unexpected quarter and voted as a result of the unalterable persistence of a member of the Chamber whom other members rather ridiculed for his strange ideas on government.

The First Attempt

Wallon carried his plan for the Constitution about with him always and, whenever an opportunity arose, he quickly endeavored to lay it before the exasperated Chamber, with the same lack of success.

One morning, the sitting was especially agitated. Several plans had been put aside; a general feeling of unrest permeated the Assembly. It was then that, for the first time, Henri Wallon ascended the rostrum and in hesitating tones began to expound his scheme. He declared something like this:

"The President of the Republic is elected by a majority of voices of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies sitting together as one national body. He is elected for seven years. He may be re-elected. . . ."

Very few deputies took notice of him, and one more motion was laid aside.

"Very well," thought Henri Wallon, "I will try another day." Like Disraeli in England, he knew that the day would come when they would listen to him.

A month later an unusual struggle occurred in regard to the program of Casimir Périer which was ultimately rejected as too uncompromising. Then in the heat of the debate little Mr. Wallon was seen trotting up to the seat in order to introduce his motion for the second time.

"My suggestion does not proclaim a Republic," he exclaimed, "but it may be said that it makes a Republic."

Better than Nothing

Shouts of laughter burst forth on all sides. Yet there were 31 yeas registered against 363 nays.

"This is better than nothing," murmured Wallon to himself on leaving the seat. "I will try again another day." And he marched off with his bundle under his arm.

The summer holidays came. More months went by, and France still had no definite Constitution. In January of the following year, great debates arose in the Chamber. A new amendment was again rejected, and again did Henri Wallon present his scheme to give France a Republican Constitution.

Again it was defeated.

"Never mind," he whispered, "I will try later on."

A fourth time he stood on the rostrum, and a fourth time he seemingly failed to get a hearing. However, on that day a few members did stop to discuss his suggestions.

"After all, this man does not really proclaim a Republic," pondered the Monarchists. "Why not accept his amendment rather than risk a worse?"

"Let us not be too exacting," the Republicans began to argue. "There is something sensible in the dear man."

So it came about that on the fifth occasion, the Chamber listened to Wallon at last. And when the vote took place, it brought about this very exciting result:

For Wallon .....353 voices
Against Wallon.....352 voices

Thus was the French Republic constituted by a majority of one. And how disputed that one! For the voice which the other party could not get was that of M. Mallever, a keen Monarchist, who would have voted against Wallon had he not been obliged to retire before the end of the sitting.

Trees the Squirrel Climbed

1. Maple. 2. Beech. 3. Apple. 4. Pine. 5. Cedar. 6. Oak. 7. Ilex. 8. Pear. 9. Peach. 10. Ash.

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Boston Amusements—New Films, Symphony Analysis, Concert

'Contemporary Classicism;' Roy Harris' New Symphony

By Alfred H. Meyer

Twice in the last two weeks I have heard composers (William Schuman and Roy Harris) talk in almost identical terms about contemporary music:

"The composer knows that melody is the prime element in all music. He would learn more about developing melody by studying that greatest store of melodic writing, the Plainsong of the Gregorian period in the history of music. He would avoid all the trickery, the sensationalism, the showmanship of the music of the nineteenth century, but he would learn from that showmanship the most telling and effective way of presenting his own music. He would learn from the Romanticists their use of color, without being led into the excesses of the colorists. The composer of the present is trying to achieve a contemporary classicism."

This is indeed the creed of the forward-looking composer of this beginning middle portion of the twentieth century. He is through with the study and exploitation of dissonance and discord for their own sake, as practised in the 'teens and twenties of this century. Said Mr. Schuman at the Boston Public Library last Wednesday, "I am glad I was not born 10 years earlier, for then I would have taken part in that horrible study of discord which took place 10 years ago." And Mr. Harris, who is 12 years older than Mr. Schuman, echoed much of this point of view in talking about his new symphony, when he said, "The symphony is a piece of melodic organic evolution. The melody is always diatonic. The harmony is always made up of new uses of consonant triads—when it does not revert to the earlier forms of organum, which historically preceded all counterpoint and harmony."

* * *

To be sure, the composer of the present has learned from his elder brother not to be afraid of dissonance. Thus in Mr. Harris' new symphony the melody, which is consistently diatonic, is sometimes polytonal or polymodal, or is sometimes based on a polytonal chord (that is, a chord made up of two distinct, separate chords, or chords taken from two keys or two modes). The harmonic scheme, this new use of consonant triads, also frequently places in close juxtaposition chords from several different keys or modes. If clashes occur, the new composer has learned from the last two decades to be tolerant toward them—that is, if he feels them as clashes at all.

"This new treatment of consonances and dependence on the free use of consonances has innumerable possibilities," said Mr. Harris. "The surface has only been scratched. But I do believe that we should exhaust the study of consonance in all its relationships before we go systematically into the study of dissonance, as the earlier part of the century unpreparedly and abortively attempted."

Turning more specifically to his new "Third Symphony: 1939," which is to receive its first performances at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Friday and Saturday, Mr. Harris stated that the whole melodic outline of this piece of "melodic organic evolution" was evolved in a single day. Its working out was completed shortly before Christmas, last year. The new symphony is in a single movement, "Con moto."

This one movement is in five sections, which, however, by the most skillfully contrived transitions, flow into one another without interrupting in the least the continuity of the whole. The first section is intense and tragic; the second more lyric; the third, with pastoral connotations, is brighter—in the words of the composer, is "full of light"; the fourth, a fugue, is a section of strength and vigor; the fifth recapitulates in such a way as to be both a thematic and an emotional reprise.

* * *

The tragic intensity of the first section is established by sonorities in low strings. The open fourths and fifths of the ancient organum are the only harmony and serve to emphasize the hard and dour beginning. But this grim beginning, in its turn, has as its chief purpose to enhance and to throw into the greatest possible relief the beginning of the principal melody of the first section, which enters when violins are first heard and when major triads first put in their appearance.

In the second section the lyric flow becomes more obvious, the melody is more disjunct, there is a sense of release from the more forbidding first section, a feeling as of spontaneous joy. It is thus an intermediate stage on the way toward the brightly colored and ingratiating Pastorale or third section.

This section moves in gay melodic patterns in high-pitched instruments, over polytonal arpeggiated chords in strings. It is dispassionate, free, gracious. The transition toward the fugue of the fourth section gets more and more boisterous.

The fugue is all strength and vigor. As in the first two sections strings were prominent, and as in the third the melodic lines were in wood winds, so in this fugue brasses and percussion come in for their turn. A counterpoint near the end of this section is derived from the second section of the symphony and begins to meet the formal demands for recapitulation. A strong rhythmic motive affords transition to the fifth section.

This section reintroduces the string melody of the first section. It comes to its culmination in a multiple canon in strings and wood winds, punctuated by rhythmic motives in brass and percussion. The symphony ends in low-pitched instruments, in the mood of the beginning.

Early Curtain For 'Five Kings'

Performances of "Five Kings" will begin at 8 in the evening and at 2 for matinées, at the Colonial next week. The piece, abstracted from three Shakespearean plays, is longer than the usual run.

Because of Orson Welles' radio engagement, performances of "Five Kings" will be omitted on Friday evenings, but there will be three matinée, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Parts of "Henry IV," Parts I and II, and of "Henry V" are included in the presentation. Mr. Welles plays Falstaff, and Burgess Meredith Prince Hal.

Amparo Iturbi, Pianist, to Be Heard in Boston

The sister of José Iturbi will be guest artist at the Zighera Chamber Orchestra concert in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, March 1. She uses the same unorthodox hand position as her brother.

Laughton as 'Beachcomber'

If Somerset Maugham had not been the author of both the story from which "Rain" derived and the yarn on which "The Beachcomber"—film now at the Metropolitan—is based, there might have been a vague suspicion that "The Beachcomber" had borrowed slightly from "Rain." But an author, of course, never borrows from himself. At most he might be accused of reworking the same idea.

Such a theory, of course, could easily be carried too far. "The Beachcomber," for one thing, is not a tragedy; it has a nominally happy ending. The human derelict, from whom the film takes its name, winds up as the teetotaler proprietor of a public house in England, and the missionary who sought to reform him becomes his wife. More than that, under the direction of Erich Pommer, "The Beachcomber" has been photographed largely against sunny rather than rainy tropical backgrounds. But both stories are marked by Mr. Maugham's ironic reflections on human behavior; and in both of them the so-called straight-laced reformer (the film is careful to explain that the two missionaries whom it introduces are not typical of the class as a whole) fares badly.

* * *

Dramatically "The Beachcomber" is aided by the acting of Charles Laughton. His part is not a highly edifying one. As Ginger Ted he is supposed to be a dissolute remittance man on a Malay island, who spends his time in riotous living. Mr. Laughton sets forth the character with the attention to detail that marks his style of acting. Not so much can be said for Miss Elsa Lanchester as the missionary, who with her brother (Tyrone Guthrie) seeks to rid the island of the vagabond's presence. Both she and Mr. Guthrie have been tempted to an overemphasis that caricatures more than it characterizes.

Not too believably the dramatic conflict resolves itself into a reluctant romance, with the derelict pressed into the service of the woman missionary to combat an epidemic among the natives. The missionary acquires tolerance for her wayward assistant, and he returns to ways of respectability. In an exchange of mutual confidences she explains her strictness on the ground that she is the daughter of a drunkard and he in turn confesses that he is the son of a vicar. So Mr. Maugham delights to point a contrast.

* * *

As a film "The Beachcomber" has been handsomely photographed and skillfully directed. It benefits from its background of pleasantly sunny seas. But it has episodes that could hardly be described as uplifting, for Ginger Ted was scarcely an inspiring figure. And there is about it a little too much of artificiality and contrivance.

"Boy Trouble," the other film on the bill, is a light story about a childless couple who adopt a pair of lively boys and find that they have more on their hands than they bargained for. Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland are the husband and wife.

E. F. M.

In the Apollo Club Style

A miscellaneous program was offered by the Apollo Club Tuesday evening in Jordan Hall for its second concert of the season, Thompson Stone conducting. There was no attempt at departure from the familiar, either in text or harmonic scheme. The only such effort was that of bringing forward two members of the club as soloists, Messrs. Dean Winslow Hanscom, tenor, and McAllister Wallace, bass-baritone.

Earl Weidner again held office as accompanist and the program as arranged by Dr. Stone was as follows: Gounod, "Gloria," "Agnus Dei," and "Sanctus" from the Second Mass composed for the Orpheon Club of Paris; O'Connell, "Praeclara Custos Virginum" (Dean Hanscom, soloist); "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring"; Carissimi, "Plorate Filii Israeli"; Bortniansky, "Lo, a Song of Cherubim"; German, "Rolling Down to Rio"; English Folk-song, "Gently Johnny"; Treharne, "The Seven Fiddlers"; Beach, "A Song of Liberty"; Cui, "Radiant Stars"; Sullivan, "The Long Day Closes"; Wagner, "All Praise to God in Light Arrayed." For his first group, Mr. Wallace selected "An Island Shieling Song" (Old Hebridean Love Song) arranged by Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser, based upon a Lament of an Ossianiehero for the death of his lady-love, and "The Pipes of Gordon's Men." Mr. Wallace's second appearance was in the role of an entertainer in Scotch plaid and kilts and during this period he offered an olio of stories and ballads. His audience appeared to enjoy his performance and gave him hearty and spontaneous applause.

The work of the club was curiously uneven. In the direction of diction, for instance, the club has yet to make progress. Although it does not at present compass clear enunciation upon every occasion, there were a few choruses in which the listener did not find it necessary to refer to the word book, thus indicating that with a little more effort, every text might come through with distinctness. The final lines of "Rolling Down to Rio," to be specific, were never clearly enunciated . . . or so it appeared from our advantageous position in the hall. The Bortniansky chorus, arranged effectively by Raymond C. Robinson, was quite the opposite. Clearly recited and beautifully phrased, the entire chorus was wholly enjoyable. Even Sullivan's too familiar item was given a lustre which set it among the best performances of the evening.

Had Mr. Weidner been more secure in his organ accompaniment, the Bach choral would also have been among the outstanding successes of the evening. Vocally, the work was a credit to the club. The nocturne by Cesar Cui could have been more clearly defined both in phrasing and nuance. It is well worth a bit more rehearsing. Mr. Salter's arrangement of the excerpt from Wagner's "Lohengrin" is well adapted to the club and was given an excellent performance. These gentlemen now do so many musically enjoyable things that one would like to find them matching their best efforts in every number they essay. Certainly the enthusiasm of their listeners on Tuesday night should have been heartening.

G. M. S.

Symphony Program Change Announced

Eliminating the Beethoven "Pastoral" Symphony, originally announced, Dr. Koussevitzky now proposes the following program for the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts of tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening: Roy Harris, Symphony No. 3; Stravisnky, "Fire-Bird" Suite; Beethoven, Symphony No. 7.

G-Men Figure With Show Boat In Double Bill

For their holiday bill, the Paramount and Fenway theaters yesterday submitted a program conspicuous for contrast. The major item is "St. Louis Blues," a romantic musical; the companion film is "Persons in Hiding," which shows again how J. Edgar Hoover and his G-men go about terminating the careers of hold-up men and kidnapers.

The title of "St. Louis Blues" hardly prepares you for the fact that it is a piece about a show boat on the Mississippi, but that's what it is. It even bears some resemblances to that stage and film classic, "Show Boat." Only this time the heroine (Dorothy Lamour) is going away from Broadway and toward the river, instead of the other way about. And the beldame (Jessie Ralph) is for her and for the hero (Lloyd Nolan).

The film takes a frankly romantic attitude toward human affairs, and it contains plenty of good, honest sentiment, plenty of laughs assisted by Jerome Cowan and William Frawley, and plenty of music, in which the Hall Johnson Choir is of great aid. In the end the villain is foiled, Miss Lamour marries her versatile boat captain, and everything is fine.

There is no question but that the Federal Bureau of Investigation deserves to be held up to the admiration of Americans, but there may be some doubt whether the Hollywood way of presenting its activities is entirely realistic. Is there not perhaps a little too much emphasis on the feminine menace (Patricia Morison) and on the activities of the criminals before they are finally caught? In "Persons in Hiding" we see far more of the criminals than of the detectives, and the criminals are not nearly so interesting, nor, in this picture, so believable.

'Peg of Old Drury' Coming to Trans-Lux

Starting Friday, the Trans-Lux Theater will present a new policy of a first run feature, combined with newsreels and short subjects. "Peg of Old Drury," starring Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, will be the first presentation.

It is the colorful story depicting Peg Woffington's rise from obscurity to fame.

In addition to the News Reel Digest, the short subjects on this bill will include "The March of Time," "Mental Poise" by Robert Benchley, and Mickey Mouse color cartoon.

Miss Temple in Technicolor

Shirley Temple, all wrapped up in Technicolor, has arrived as a Washington's Birthday present for her Boston admirers. Apart from the fact that it is now apparent that she has auburn ringlets, she is the same cheerfully entertaining child in "The Little Princess" that she has been in all of her previous films. And so far as can be judged from the size and the enthusiasm of the audiences on hand to greet her at the Keith Memorial that is completely satisfactory.

They watch with sympathy as she is left behind in Miss Minchin's prim London boarding school while her father goes off to the Boer War. They are warmed by her friendship with the servant from India in the big house next door, by her interest in the love affair of the pretty teacher and handsome riding master, and by her consideration for the smudgy little slavey who crept up from the kitchen to do all sorts of unpleasant chores. They are appalled when the news comes in the midst of a party that her father had been killed and his fortune confiscated.

But they watch hopefully as she goes daily to the hospital to search for her parent among the wounded. And when at last her father arrives and it looks as though Shirley might miss him, some of them shout directions for her to turn around before she goes out the door in despair. Fortunately, the director, Walter Lang, and Frances Hodgson Burnett, who wrote the story, had the same idea as the audience and she looks around in time to discover her long lost parent.

In addition to this suspenseful narrative the film provides a pleasant little mixture of ballet and fantasy in the form of a dream sequence, with Shirley as Queen, Arthur Treacher as her chief adviser, and Anita Louis and Richard Greene as culprits brought before her for judgment. Twice during other parts of the story she does a song and dance with Mr. Treacher. And there is a rather remarkable transformation scene when the garret, to which she had been banished after her father disappeared, is decked out by the Indian servant with the aid of his master.

It is all a sugar-plum concoction with just enough bitter flavoring to heighten the effect of sweetness. Sybil Jason as the slavey keeps Miss Shirley agreeable company, and the adults in the cast act with the modesty that is becoming in the presence of these juvenile prodigies.

To round out the bill, Sidney Toler, who has inherited the robes of Charlie Chan, solves another mystery in "Charlie Chan in Honolulu," and there is a shorter film recording in Technicolor some of events of the Lincoln administration, including, of course, the Gettysburg Address.

E. F. M.

Vaudeville Teamed With Two Movies

It is the vaudeville bill that is the core of the three-and-a-half hour show that came to the Keith-Boston yesterday and will continue through Sunday, a unit show with a top-hatted master of ceremonies and some five acts.

Bert Walton, who presides on the stage, follows the honored traditions of his calling with abundant compliments for the management and orchestra leader and equally generous insults for the newcomer who presumably has been inveigled onto the stage to fill a vacancy in the company. In the heyday of the two-a-day, Jack Lenny and the Statler Twins might have had a better spot than the opening number, for they are a light-footed and agreeable trio of dancers. But when there are four performances daily, perhaps "spots" do not count for so much as they did.

The Three Harvards, equipped with Indian clubs, prove that jugglers have lost none of their skill in timing. The Randall Sisters, another trio—for this bill seems to run in threesomes—sing in close harmony. A lugubrious stranger, as a would-be substitute singer, referred to above, provides a docile foil to Mr. Walton's humors. And a stageful of tumblers and acrobats wind up this part of the entertainment.

Two films, one a comedy and the other a melodrama, occupy the screen. The comedy, "The Headleys at Home," sets forth the predicament of a small-town banker whose wife sets out to entertain a financial giant whom she has boasted for years was a buddy of her husband in college though as a matter of fact the acquaintanceship was nonexistent. The party serves one useful purpose. It leads to the capture of a bank robber who had been persuaded to impersonate the distinguished stranger. Grant Mitchell, Robert Whitney, Vince Barnett, Benny Rubin, and Alicia Adams are the principal players.

"I Am a Criminal," the melodrama, relates the duel between a district attorney and a racketeer, when the latter seeks to establish himself in public favor by the use of a publicity agent and adopts a bright youngster as a further means of winning popularity. John Carroll, Martin Spellman, Kay Linaker, Lester Matthews, Craig Reynolds, and Mary Kornman are in the cast.

Music Notes

Busch-Serkin

Bach's Sonata in F minor, No. 5, instead of that in E major originally announced, will be played by Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin in their recital in Jordan Hall next Tuesday evening. The other numbers of the program are the Brahms Sonata in D minor and the Schubert Phantasie in C major.

* * *

Biggs with Orchestra

Fourteen members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bernard Zighera, will assist E. Power Biggs in his next organ recital, in Germanic Museum, Cambridge, Monday evening. Besides Bach's Trio Sonata No. 1, in E flat, and Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor, the program includes three Handel Concertos for organ and orchestra—No. 2 in B flat, No. 11 in G minor, and No. 10 in D minor.

Photographs at Symphony Hall

By Dorothy Adlow

In the Exhibition Foyer of Symphony Hall there are on view New England photographs furnished by a dozen camera clubs of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

The many subjects which invite a photographer's interest are represented: personal portraits, snow scenes, marines, architectural details, dunes, and genre. The photographer finds his camera responsive to many variations of mood. In general he does what the hobby painter does; he goes to the country with his apparatus, finds a pleasant stretch of meadow, a glittering waterfall, a handsome patch of clouds; he trains his camera upon the chosen spot, controls the shot as fully as he can, and then, hopes for the best. When we see five dozen camera prints, we find them conforming to an expected pattern. The gray tonal gamut is adaptable, but limited; the possibility of variation wide but soon encompassed. One waterfall comes to look like another, if the camera man does not take pains to capture a maximum of distinguishing qualities. That he can do through care, skill, and with benefit of a sensitive apparatus.

The prints at Symphony Hall show how common today is good craftsmanship in photography. They show how many people are having a good time taking pictures of which they may well be proud. Outstanding contributions come from L. Whitney Standish, Harold King, R. L. Coffin, Franklin I. Jordan, H. B. Tower, Jr., and Charles White.

* * *

Joseph Tepper

At the Twentieth Century Club there will be on view through Feb. 24 paintings by Joseph Tepper. This Boston painter shows a broad range of interest and an indefatigable effort. Here are on view a number of personal portraits, painted painstakingly with a view to providing a convincing likeness. Outstanding is a thoughtful depiction of Justice Louis D. Brandeis. It is interesting to compare with other attempts at likeness of this eminent American who refuses consistently to pose for painters. There are other portraits of people well known in Boston.

There are also landscapes painted in sentimental mood, still-lifes with decorative merit, views of Palestine.

* * *

Frank M. Rines

At the Boston Center for Adult Education there are on view drawings and oil paintings by Frank M. Rines.

In pencilled sketches Mr. Rines depicts woodlands, old bridges, timber houses. He has a good, clear stroke and achieves an agreeable tonal quality. The paintings are portrayals of pastoral and woodland scenes wrought in clear bright color. The pictures are miniature-like, and they convey ideas in the articulate fashion.

* * *

Chapel Improved

Recently the Museum of Fine Arts has given some attention to its specially designed Catalonian Chapel, which contains the original apsidal fresco from a medieval church in Catalonia. The improvements are in keeping with a new tendency among museums to show works of art in a more natural setting. An altar of the twelfth century has been installed. It is made of travertine stone, and upon it there stands a medieval crucifix of gilt bronze. On the side walls two frescoes have been incorporated so that they, along with the large apsidal fresco will give a better idea of the pictorial decorations of a small medieval church. Benches have been added to the chapel, and the light has been modified.

Not so long ago we looked upon these pictures as flat, stiff, and primitive. Today we have become mural-minded. We can benefit in our attempt to apprehend large-scale painting on walls by studying early craftsmen who came to grips with the technical problem in their special way. For them, it was no disgrace to use pictures to record, to teach, to propagandize. They repeated an idea without apologizing. They plagiarized without being accused. Today the language of criticism has taken on a new emphasis, or a changed evaluation. People and tendencies alter; the pictures remain the same.

In the recent alterations of the Catalonian Chapel, the Boston Museum benefited by the advice of Dr. Puig y Cadafalch, outstanding authority on Catalan Romanesque architecture and decoration.

News of the Stage

"Macbeth" Continues

As previously indicated in these columns, the engagement of "Macbeth" at the Copley has been extended. It will now run until Saturday, March 11. The production has been the most successful undertaking thus far of the Massachusetts Federal Theater, and has been particularly popular with school parties. Plans for a Gilbert and Sullivan fortnight by a New York Federal Theater Company have been postponed.

* * *

Hardwicke as Shylock

Sir Cedric Hardwicke will act Shylock next season in the Benno Schneider version of "The Merchant of Venice," under the new producing firm of Martin Gabel and Mrs. Carly Wharton. According to information in New York, Otis Skinner's remark that Shylock was "the only gentleman in the play" has given the cue for the Schneider treatment. It represent Shylock as a much oppressed man driven to his methods of living by the laws of the time. Antonio, Bassanio, Portia and their companions will be shown as snobs.

* * *

Joe Cook Returns

Joe Cook returned to the stage in New York Tuesday evening in "Off to Buffalo," the play which once was seen in Boston under the title of "The Flying Ginzbergs." Both the Times and the Herald Tribune regarded him as practically the whole show. To any of Mr. Cook's admirers that seems a reasonable attitude. Apparently he does a bit of juggling, has a detachable hand ready to welcome visitors, tells a few stories about Evansville, Ind., and goes into a few dance steps—enough, in other words, to whet the appetite for more. But about the play the reviewers were less enthusiastic.

Garrick Finds a Place on the Screen

Scene From 'Peg of Old Drury'

Hay Petrie as the theater manager, Anna Neagle as Peg Woffington, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke as David Garrick in the film coming Friday to the Trans-Lux.

Amusements

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GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40 MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W.-Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
A New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"Miss Lillie is the funniest musical comedy star on the stage."—Whipple, World-Tel.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC REVUE
by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
MATINEES THURS. and SAT. at 2:40

"EXUBILANT."—BROOKS ATKINSON, Times
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in a New Musical Comedy by
McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC THEA., West 44 St. CL. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BOSTON

SHUBERT—Evgs. 8:30—Mat. Sat. 2:30
JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD by RACHEL CROTHERS
with PAUL McGRATH
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Mats. 55c-$2.20

Fine Arts • 30¢ till 1 p.m.
"Grand Illusion"
1938 ACADEMY AWARD NOMINEE!
Seats May Be Reserved, Call KEN. 3540-5584

NOW METROPOLITAN 2
CHARLES LAUGHTON "The Beachcomber"
"Boy Trouble" Charlie RUGGLES MARY BOLAND

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Lewis Stone — Mickey Rooney
"OUT WEST WITH THE HARDYS"
Luise Rainer
"DRAMATIC SCHOOL"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
AIR-CONDITIONED
Thurs., Fri., Sat.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Lewis Stone • Mickey Rooney • Cecilia Parker • Fay Holden
"Out West With the Hardys"
Lew Ayres • Lynne Carver • Lionel Barrymore
"YOUNG DR. KILDARE"

NEW YORK CITY

A Must! "I don't see how anybody can get out of seeing 'The American Way.'"—Lockridge, Sun
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave.—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c-$2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary fine performance."—Arthur Pollock, The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
Lillian Hellman's New Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY.
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance

Barbizon-Plaza Concert Hall, 58th St.-6th Ave.
Piano Recital, Sat. Eve., Feb. 25th, at 8:30
HANNA VAN VOLLENHOVEN
SEASON'S FIRST RECITAL

SAT. MAT. JORDAN HALL. Tickets Now: 40c, 75c, $1.10.
DOROTHY GORDON
THE SONG AND STORY LADY

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TUE. EVE. JORDAN HALL TICKETS NOW!

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TOM'W 2:30—SAT. 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
SUN. MARCH 5 at 3:30
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IN TECHNICOLOR!
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
THE LITTLE PRINCESS
RICHARD GREENE • ANITA LOUISE
CO-FEATURE
CHARLIE CHAN in "HONOLULU" with SIDNEY TOLER
KEITH MEMORIAL

HELD OVER!
MACBETH
2 MORE WEEKS
SEATS NOW ON SALE
TUES. to SAT. EVES. at 8:30—MATINEES SAT. at 2:30
—POPULAR PRICES—
COPLEY THEATRE
W.P.A. FEDERAL THEATRE PROJECT

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Tuesday's sales	465,380
1939 volume to date	35,050,088
1938 volume to date	34,889,703

Leading Stocks Rise Moderately In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The stock market took a hesitant step forward today but lapsed into a drift again as traders held off waiting for the February stalemate to end.

Following a forenoon buying flurry on Secretary Morgenthau's statement the Administration was seeking to encourage business profits and studying tax revision, dealings dried up to a thin trickle. Gains ranging to more than a point, however, were in the majority near the final hour, mostly among the steels, motors, aircrafts and chemicals.

Transactions were at the rate of only about 450,000 shares for the full session.

Strong spots in the share list included Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Westinghouse Electric, Bethlehem Steel, Goodyear, Kennecott, Crucible, New York City Omnibus, Celanese, and United Aircraft.

Some Wall Street quarters found inflationary implications in the Morgenthau comment, indicating the Administration was planning to finance additional defense expenditures by borrowing rather than increasing taxes.

Bonds Up Moderately

Bonds advanced fractionally today, throughout the list, on the basis of fairly active early demand, then held their ground throughout an inactive afternoon.

U. S Treasury issues advanced as much as 5-32 point on small dealings It was a price increase which was closely paralleled by rails, industrials, utilities and some foreign governments.

Leaders included Postal Telegraph 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s and 4½s, St. Louis Southwestern 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and New York Central 5s.

Fairly active buying of Warner Bros. Pictures 6s followed reports the company had made banking arrangements for taking care of any undeposited balance of the bonds when they fall due next Sept. 1. The issue moved up about 1½.

Bank Clearings Up 17 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the five-day week ended Feb. 21 were curtailed due to the omission of a day for observance of Washington's Birthday, Dun & Bradstreet reported, but clearings exceeded the comparable 1938 total for the eighth consecutive week.

The latest total of $4,473,308,000 was 17.6 per cent ahead of $3,804,457,000 in the like five-day week a year ago, and were $25,743,000,000 above the preceding week, also a five-day period.

The New York turnover of $2,769,236,000 was 24.1 per cent above $2,231,561,000 last year, while volume at outside centers of $1,704,072,000 was 8.3 per cent more than $1,572,896,000 in the like 1938 week.

Among outstanding percentage gainers over last year were Cleveland 22.2 per cent, Detroit 19.3, Philadelphia 18, Boston 14.8, Louisville and Atlanta 13.2.

Chicago clearings totaled $229,700,000, or 1.5 per cent ahead of $226,200,000 in 1938.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed steady today. British funds moved higher, stimulated by the success of the new Essex loan. Industrial shares received support and domestic rails advanced on encouraging traffic returns. Brewing shares, rubbers and metals were narrow while the trans-Atlantic section was about unchanged from Wednesday. Foreign bonds were mixed. Cable & Wireless advanced £2½.

Paris: Government bonds and banking shares closed easier in the bourse today. Suez Canal and Bank of France lost 35 francs and Royal Dutch finished unchanged. Rentes were 5 centimes down to 80 higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 3 points higher today with trade buying absorbing Bombay liquidation. Trading was narrow.

Reports of sales of Austrian wheat to Shanghai and added inquiry attracted outside buying in wheat futures. Miller demand improved. Final prices were unchanged to ⅜d higher.

Financial Briefs

American farmers will produce more meat for American consumption in 1939 than they did in 1938, according to the Institute of American Meat Packers. This forecast, based on Government statistics, indicates that most of the increase will be in pork meats, since the total beef supply is expected to be slightly smaller in 1939 than in 1938. Larger supplies of lamb also are in prospect.

The railroads in 1938 installed approximately one fourth as many new freight cars as they did in the previous year, the Association of American Railroads reports.

Pennsylvania Railroad, in the current issue of "Train Talks," describes the extent and use of its passenger service, which requires 3,500 trains a day and carries each day about as many persons as the population of Cincinnati, Newark or Indianapolis.

J. L. Richmond & Co., Inc., New York, has prepared a memorandum on Birmingham Gas Co. analyzing the effects of the recently approved recapitalization plan on the company's securities.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.68¾	.68⅞	.68⅜	.68½	—.00¼
July	.68¾	.69⅛	.68⅜	.68⅜	—.00¼
Sept.	.69⅝	.69⅞	.69⅜	.69½	—.00⅛
	Corn				
May	.49⅞	.50⅛	.49⅜	.49½	—.00⅜
July	.51⅛	.51¼	.50¾	.50⅞	—.00¼
Sept.	.51¾	.51¾	.51¼	.51¼	—.00½
	Oats				
May	.29¼	.29¼	.29⅛	.29⅛	—.00½
July	.27½	.27½	.27½	.27½	—.00¼
	Rye				
May	.45¾	.45¾	.45⅝	.45⅝	—.00⅜

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	58	58	58	
126	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	Feb 18
45	38⅛	Acme Steel (1)	1	39½	39½	39½	Feb 21
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	4	9	8⅞	9	— ⅜
21¼	19⅜	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Feb 14
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	3	58	57¼	58	+ ½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	9	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Allegheny Corp	38	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Allegheny pf xw	1	9	9	9	
14⅞	10	Allegheny pf $30 ww	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Allegheny pf $40 ww	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb 20
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	2	14	14	14	Feb 18
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	15	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9	9	9	Feb 20
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	173	171½	171½	Feb 20
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Feb 6
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	4	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
66½	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ ¾
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	9	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ½
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	4	16½	17½	17½	Feb 20
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	2	2	2	2	Feb 20
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17¼	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	7	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb 21
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	6	14⅞	14¼	14¼	Feb 21
8	5¾	Am Bosch	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 21
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅞
100⅜	88	Am Can (4)	4	88¾	88¼	88¾	+ ¾
178½	174⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞	—1⅛
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	3	28	27½	27½	— ½
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	44	44	44	Feb 21
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	7	21	20¾	20⅞	
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122¾	116⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	Feb 18
7¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	4	⅞	7½	7¾	+ ¾
11⅛	8¾	Am Comi Alcohol	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅜	2⅞	Am & For Power	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb 21
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 21
10	9⅜	Amas-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	+ ¾
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 21
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	31¾	31½	31½	Feb 20
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
7¾	6	Am International	7	6½	6½	6½	Feb 21
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	11	25	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	3	67	66½	66½	Feb 21
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	3⅝	3½	3½	Feb 20
40½	32	Am Metal (¼g)	4	33⅜	33½	33½	—1
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	6	6⅛	6	6	
48½	38	Am P & L $6 pf (¾k)	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
43½	32⅝	Am P & L $5 pf (⅝k)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+1
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	21	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	12	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
15¼	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	3	16¼	16	16	
53⅜	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	4	44⅞	44½	44¼	+ ¼
134	128⅝	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	123	123	123	+ ½
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	62¼	62	62	— ½
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	13	32¾	32½	32½	
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	11	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
14½	14½	Am Stove (.20g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Feb 18
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	20	20	20	
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	86	85½	86	
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	18	18	18	
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	157½	156⅞	156⅞	— ⅛
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	1	82¾	82¼	82¼	
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	7	85½	84½	84½	— ½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150⅛	150	150	— ¾
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	13	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ¼
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Feb 17
6¾	5	Am Woolen	2	5½	5	5	Feb 21
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	38¾	38½	38¾	Feb 17
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	1	6	6	6	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29¼	Feb 18
36¼	26	Anaconda (⅛e)	37	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	4	46	46	46	Feb 20
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb 20
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 21
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Feb 21
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	8	5⅛	5	5	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	45¾	45½	45½	—1½
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	7	47¾	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅜
11⅜	9⅜	Arnold Const (¼g)	4	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Feb 21
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	31	9⅜	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	74	70½	74	+5½
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33	Associates Inv (2)	3	35	34½	35	Feb 16
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	11	34½	34	34	
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	—1¾
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	3	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Feb 20
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	9	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Feb 21
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (1½e)	2	8	8	8	
45⅞	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	Feb 20
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	1	64	64	64	+ ¼
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 16
4¼	3⅝	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 21
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nicholds	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅞	6½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
		B					
17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	7	25½	25	25½	Feb 20
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
13	9½	Barker Bros	2	9⅝	9½	9½	Feb 1
19¼	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	6	20½	20¼	20½	Feb 21
19⅜	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	122½	122	122	Feb 17
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8	8	8	Feb 20
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	50	27¾	26¾	27½	+ ½
20¼	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	1	20	20	20	Feb 21
51½	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 21
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	51	51	51	Feb 21
80	60¼	Beth Steel	37	70½	69⅛	69⅞	+ ⅝
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	114	114	114	Feb 20
26½	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Feb 21
22¾	16⅛	Black & Decker(½e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Feb 20
17¾	12	Blaw-Knox	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
24¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	48	31½	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (1½e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Feb 20
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	15¼	14½	15¼	+1¼
19⅛	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	53	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
32	23⅝	Borg-Warner (¾e)	19	24⅞	24¼	24½	+ ¼
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 10
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
7⅞	7	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	3	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb 17
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	+1
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 21
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9	9	9	
13	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	8	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	4	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
34	31⅛	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	34	34	34	Feb 17
13⅜	10¾	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13½	10	Bucyrus-Erie	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
8	6	Budd Mfg	16	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	26	26	26	
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	29½	29½	29½	
14¾	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	14	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	4	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 21
9½	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb 21
3⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 21
13¼		Byers (AM) Co	1	10	10	10	
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
		C					
18	15¾	Calif Packing	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 10
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	16	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	15	14¾	15	Feb 16
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
32½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (¾g)	8	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	Feb 15
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 10
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 18
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	5	83	82½	83	—1
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	2	46¾	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅜
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Feb 18
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	25	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅝
94	39	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Feb 20
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	12	16	16	16	
22½	20½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	2	7	7	7	Feb 20
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 21
4⅞	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
52⅝	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	7	42½	41½	41½	— ½
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	8	Checker Cab	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Feb 21
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	9	35½	35	35	
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	88	88	88	Feb 20
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅝
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	3¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 17
1	¾	Chi & N West	6	¾	¾	¾	
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 18
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 21
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2½	Feb 17
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 21
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	6	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ¾
37½	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37	37	37	+1¼
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	¾	¾	¾	Feb 6
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 17
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 17
8⅜	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 7
14⅜	12½	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	12	12	12	— ½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	9⅜	Childs Co	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	*53	76¼	74¼	75⅞	+1⅜
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb 18
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb 20
24½	18½	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	21	20	20	Feb 18
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Feb 21
60⅛	49¼	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	15	50	49⅛	50	+ ¾
29¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	7	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	3	128	127	127	Feb 21
61¾	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Feb 21
15⅞	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	13	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	11	103	103	103	
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¾g)	1	28¼	28	28	Feb 21
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	3	18	18	18	Feb 21
17⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	*1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
16¾	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Feb 16
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	14	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
88⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ¼
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	5	12⅞	12	12	Feb 20
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Feb 21
93	83	Colum Carbon (4)	1	81	81	81	—4
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	8	53	51	53	+ ¼
107⅜	105¾	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 6
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	8	55¾	54¾	55¾	+1¼
110	107¼	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
13⅜	10⅜	Comi Solvents	26	13	12¾	12⅞	
2½	1½	Com'with & South	26	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
63⅛	45¾	Com & So pf (¾k)	3	60⅛	60	60	
28	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.60)	56	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 21
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18⅜	Consol Aircraft (1e)	10	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
8½	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 15
34⅜	29⅜	Consol Edison (2)	34	33½	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
103⅞	101¾	Consol Edison pf(5)	8	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	
2½	1½	Consol Film (¼k)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 18
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	6	11	10⅞	11	
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	23	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
15	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 10
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	95¼	95¼	95¾	Feb 21
60⅛	49¼	Container Corp	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
20⅝	16	Cont Bak A	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
2	1½	Cont Bak B	12	1¾	1

Commerce and Finance

Rail Spokesman Asks Government Loans to Needy Railroads

Business and Industry

Survey to See If Cost of Building Homes Can Be Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—Department of Justice officials disclosed that the anti-trust division is conducting a broad survey to see whether action can be taken to bring down the cost of home building.

Thurman W. Arnold, head of the division, said he had worked out a plan of procedure to attack illegal combinations in building. Details of the action, he said, are not yet complete. He added that one of the principal difficulties is lack of enough lawyers in his division to operate on the scale which is required. Mr. Arnold explained that his program is directed at breaking down the price-structure generally "rather than at the uncovering of individual mis-conduct."

Talks With Experts

As part of his campaign, Mr. Arnold said he had conferred at length with Prentiss L. Coonley, Executive Chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce. The council includes representatives of major building and building supply companies.

"The Business Advisory Council," Mr. Arnold said, "has been most helpful in giving an understanding of anti-trust policies to businessmen. Particularly in the building field is this necessary."

Meanwhile, George Comer, head of the Justice Department's economic section, said his division has been making a general survey of building materials and labor costs. It was explained that the purpose is to determine whether unlawful "bottlenecks" or trade restrictions have been keeping materials at artificially high prices.

It was authoritatively stated that complaints in the Justice Department's files indicate the existence of combinations which make for rigid prices in the building materials field.

Mr. Arnold said a major difficulty confronting the anti-trust department is that no single industry supplying home building products can substantially affect the price of the home as finally built.

"This creates a situation where the individual industry is powerless. Only Government pressure can tie up the various conflicting problems so that practical action, working toward a concerted price drop, is possible," he said.

Enforcement of Laws

Sporadic enforcement of the anti-trust laws, he asserted, "could have no economic consequences." He said he hoped to continue investigations "until such time as large scale enforcement can be undertaken."

One high anti-trust official cited a "typical" complaint about a practice which, he said, has resulted in excessively high prices for building materials. A distributor of home equipment had been unable to get contractors to install his product, although it had been priced lower than competing products. The contractors, it was alleged, refused to make the installations because of agreements with labor unions.

Pending investigation of this complaint, the Department of Justice is unable to disclose either the name of the manufacturer or the product, an official said.

Mr. Arnold has repeatedly emphasized that a broad frontal attack on violations of anti-trust laws depended upon enlargement of personnel. Discussing enforcement of the anti-trust laws in a recent address, he said, "you cannot police America wtih a corporal's guard."

Belgian Finances In 1938 Steady

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgian finances remain steady, though revenue has fallen slightly.

State revenues in 1938 amounted to 9,670,000,000 Belgian francs ($320,000,000) or 0.1 per cent less than in 1937. Registration duties at 3,329,000,000 francs were 8.8 per cent lower. Taxes brought in 3,282,000,000 francs, which is an increase of 9.4 per cent over 1937, while customs duties at 3,059,000,000 francs were one per cent more than in 1937. Registration duties, taxes and customs duties each bring in about one third of Belgian state receipts.

The revenues received were 4.7 per cent less than the budgetary estimates. This is partly due to the fact that the customs duties brought in 35,000,000 francs less than had been estimated.

Suggests Use of Surplus Cotton by Relief Agencies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator James M. Mead (D-New York) has proposed that the Government solve its surplus cotton problem by having the cotton manufactured into clothing and other goods for relief distribution.

He suggested surplus cotton now under Government loans be furnished to manufacturers of corduroy and other cotton goods at current market prices. The Government would pay the manufacturers for the goods at current rates.

The Government now has more than 11,000,000 bales under loan with more than $500,000,000 invested. Senator Mead said he had discussed his proposal with WPA and State Department officials.

He said the manufactured goods could be disposed of through the WPA, the Red Cross, local relief agencies, the CCC, or to disaster sufferers.

Business Failures Drop Off

NEW YORK (AP)—A drop in business failures during the week ended Feb. 16 to the lowest level thus far in the year was attributed largely to the Lincoln's Birthday Holiday, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The latest total of 224 compared with 261 in the preceding week and 282 in the comparable 1937 week.

Further Business Rise Seen in April

By the Associated Press

Washington

A group of Government economists forecast that a further business uptrend would begin in April.

After an improvement which carried the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production from 76 last May to 104 in December, factory paces have been unchanged since Christmas.

The economists who advise major Federal departments viewed this recent leveling off as a necessary breath-catching pause. Production, they said, got ahead of consumption, but now the two appear nearly in balance, since retail trade has been holding up well.

One of the group said he expected the rise to continue generally throughout the year and to make possible a 1939 average of industrial production of 106 on the Federal Reserve index. This would compare with an average of 86 in 1938 and 110 in 1937.

Steel Production Expected to Rise; Buyers Are Cautious

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a 1-point drop to 54 per cent of the industry's capacity, "Iron Age" saw signs of an early resumption of an upward trend in steel in its weekly survey.

The decline, the trade publication declared, was in all probability, "not so much a reflection of poor steel business as an indication of over-anticipation by some steel companies, which have built up larger stocks of raw and finished steel than are currently required."

The "Iron Age" scrap composite rose to $15.08, the highest level since October, 1937, and 8 cents above the 1938 peak.

Caution continued to rule among steel users, the review said, but the number of orders received pointed to broadening activity. Lean buying by the automobile industry affected adversely the sheet and strip divisions, together with fairly large stocks carried over from heavy shipments brought about by last fall's low-price coverages.

"Railroad buying is still one of the major factors of current interest," the steel magazine said. "The New York Central will buy 50,000 tons or more of rails. The Chicago & North Western will buy 20,000 tons of rails and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois has ordered 3,750 tons from Chicago mills. The Milwaukee Road has approved a budget of $11,000,000 to provide for numerous betterments."

An unfavorable feature was noted in awards for fabricated structural steel, which for the third week have been unusually light.

'Buy American' Is New Policy to Be Enforced by USHA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon H. Keyserling, Acting United States Housing Administrator, disclosed his organization had revised contract regulations to require communities receiving Federal housing loans to "buy American."

Mr. Keyserling told of the new policy in a letter to Representative Martin Smith (D-Wash.), who had urged the USHA to enforce such a program "for the benefit of the United States building material industry."

Under the new program all materials going into Federally financed housing projects must be of domestic origin wherever possible, Mr. Keyserling said.

Your Income Tax

No. 21

Deduction for Interest

Amounts paid or accrued within the taxable year 1938 as interest on indebtedness are deductible, with certain exceptions, from gross income in determining net income. Such items include interest on borrowed money to defray personal expenses, and on money borrowed for the purchase of real or personal property. If a person owes money on a lien or mortgage note on his home, the amount of the interest may be deducted. Indebtedness, however, need not be evidenced by lien, judgment, or mortgage to make the interest on it deductible. Frequently indebtedness is evidenced only by a note.

Interest paid on indebtedness incurred in the purchase of obligations (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer), the interest upon which is wholly exempt from Federal income tax, is not deductible. Interest paid on loans on life-insurance policies is deductible provided the amount of the loan is not used for the purposes previously referred to in this paragraph.

Interest paid on behalf of a friend or relative where there is no legal obligation on the part of the payor is not deductible. In such cases the amount is the same as a gift.

As interest paid is deductible, so interest received is taxable. All such amounts, including interest received on bank and savings deposits, must be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income.

Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP) — Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Co., controlled by General Motors Corp., reported preliminary consolidated net profit for 1938 of $514,983, equal to $3.58 a share on $7 cumulative preferred stock. This compared with $3,571,669 in 1937, equal after annual preferred dividend requirements to 85 cents a share on combined Class "B" and common stock. On Jan. 3 preferred stock arrears amounted to $14 a share.

Exchange Studies Proposed Changes In the SEC Act

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has begun preparing proposed amendments to the Federal Securities and Exchange Act as one phase of Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins' recovery program, some leading financiers say.

The stock exchange shortly will announce, they said, appointment of an important committee to consider changes in consultation with the nation's other securities exchanges and with Chairman William O. Douglas of the SEC.

The purpose of the proposed changes will most definitely not be to "unreform" the stock exchange, it was said.

Working on Program

But members of Hopkins' business Advisory Council, through whom a program designed to bring lasting recovery is being worked out in cooperation with administration and big business executives, have urged that some restrictions of Federal securities laws were helping to dam up huge capital resources that should be providing business and employment.

The committee's efforts will be directed to making changes in the law which would stimulate the flow of dollars into industry through securities markets without removing the basic protection to investors which underlies the whole SEC theory of operation.

The stock exchange's move was taken, important Wall Streeters said, somewhat reluctantly and only after some prodding from Washington, because of doubts that it might be misunderstood.

Both President William McC. Martin, Jr., of the exchange—who was elected when SEC-sponsored "reform" swept the membership—and Carle C. Conway, industrialist, who headed the "Conway Committee" which drew up the exchange "reform" program, were represented as still feeling strongly that the fundamental purposes of the Securities and Exchange Act are sound.

However, it was explained that when Mr. Hopkins began canvassing opinions of big business leaders during the past two months to find out what he could do to make business "click," many told him SEC modifications would have to be made.

Mr. Hopkins was said to have appointed Mr. Conway to the Advisory Council primarily to handle that problem.

Not even a tentative program for SEC amendment has yet been worked out by the new committee, it was said, and no attempt will be made to do so until after conferences with representatives of other exchanges of the nation and with Mr. Douglas.

However, in general discussions two points are said to have been repeatedly brought up.

Fear Investigation

First, many were reported to have said that, although there is no "sit-down strike of capital," many wealthy men have kept their fortunes out of the equity (or common stock) securities markets because they feared Federal investigation and possible public censure and obloquy because of the SEC procedure of obtaining and sometimes making public reports on such transactions.

Second, present restrictions are said to have placed many obstacles in the way of reorganizations and mergers, especially in the utility field under the integration program, and that if they were removed, many large companies could embark on expansion programs which have lain on the shelf for months and even years.

Engineering Awards 56 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering News-Record reported engineering construction awards in the last week totaled $60,863,000, a gain of 44 per cent over the preceding week and 56 per cent over the corresponding week of 1938.

The report brings the 1938 construction total to $515,536,000, a gain of 29 per cent over the like period of 1938.

The comparison follows:

	Last Week	Year ago
Total	$60,863,000	$38,841,000
Private	25,561,000	13,555,000
Public	35,302,000	25,286,000

The Duke Power Company's $7,500,000 contract for a steam generating plant in North Carolina was the largest award of the week.

Blue Valley Creamery Co. Sold to Beatrice Creamery

CHICAGO (AP)—Sale of the Blue Valley Creamery Co. and its 14 manufacturing plants to the Beatrice Creamery Co. has been announced by officials of the two firms, uniting two of the oldest creameries of the middle west.

Clinton H. Haskell, President of Beatrice, and R. H. Van Sant, General Manager of the Blue Valley firm, said Beatrice would take over the 14 plants on March 1. Blue Valley products will continue to be manufactured under that name and the plant employees will be retained, they said.

Mr. Haskell said the transaction involved $400,000 cash for the plants and equipment, and Beatrice would take over the accounts receivable and merchandise inventories of Blue Valley, valued at between $200,000 and $250,00, on March 1.

Mr. Van Sant said Blue Valley plants were situated in Chicago, Springfield, and Clinton, Ill.; St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo.; Parsons, Kan.; Dardanelle, Ark.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind., and Louisville, Ky.

U. S. Rubber to Raise Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Rubber Co. will advance tire prices on an average of 2½ per cent, effective February 23, or roughly the same advances as were made by Firestone Tire & Rubber last week, the company announced.

Commodity Situation Looks Rather Dark to Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The commodity picture in New York is dark. Commodity prices have shown no comeback after the collapse of 1937. Security prices were in a bull market from the end of March to the middle of November, and business was climbing in this country from late May to early December, but commodities shared this enthusiasm only during the summer months.

Commodities started their rise after the stock market, as they usually do; their real upswing was halted by the September war scare; and they never recovered. Statistics have been too much for them; the American economy generates productive capacity more rapidly than it generates buying interest.

Darkness Before Dawn

The futures markets seem to say that this is the darkness before the dawn. Except for cotton, where the Government's loan program has sewed the spot situation up tight, the far months are generally selling well above the near months. Following are some of the premiums. Of course to some extent the excess of the far month over the near month must be attributed to the normal effect of carrying costs.

Future Contract Prices

	Near month	Far month
Cotton	8.42	7.39
Wheat	68	69
Rye	45½	47¼
Oats	29¼	27¾
Lard	6.60	7.15
Cotton oil	6.78	7.18
Hides	10.83	11.97
Sugar (No. 3)	1.80	1.94
Copper	9.27	9.47
Lead	4.51	4.71
Tin	45.45	45.35

Of course the prize exhibit in the commodity picture is cotton. While movement into loan is now slowing down sharply, the government already has about 4,400,000 bales of the 1938 crop, bringing its total loan holdings up to the preposterous figure of 11,500,000 bales, almost equal to a year's world consumption of American cotton. Nobody knows what to do with it. Baled, cotton has nearly the consistency of pine board; it would burn with difficulty.

A Micawber Program

The Administration has no program except the Micawber idea of letting the Farm Act of 1938 (with its mandatory loans on cotton, etc.) ride along in the hope something will turn up. Senator Ellison D. Smith's bill seems to have the best political prospects. It would give the cotton back to the growers at 5 cents a pound to the extent of the amount they cut production, providing they cut production not less than 20 per cent and not over 75 per cent. The government, of course, would take the loss.

This, incidentally, would be an interesting reflection on the Administration's new newfangled budgeting which would carry such adventures as the Commodity Credit Corporation as "investments." By the President's tell, the capital cost of these ventures should be kept out of the budget, and only the annual income (or deficit) blanketed in. Last year Congress had to pony up $92,000,000 to make good C. C. C. deficits. Since the C. C. C. has put out about 8¼ cents on the 1938 loan, 9 cents on the 1937 loan, and probably 14 or more cents a pound on the old 12-cent loan and the "producers' pool," selling the crop back to the farmers at 5 cents to induce them to refrain from their natural productive inclinations will mean a very bulky deficit figure for the Treasury to acknowledge and absorb in its 1938-1938 fiscal year.

Other Farm Programs

There are other farm programs. The old McAdoo-Eicher plan missed only a few votes of passing the Senate last year, and it is so strenuous a program that even the Administration cannot stomach it. It calls for payment to producers of "production costs," liberally figured. Secretary Wallace, who doesn't mind administrative costs if they fit his own programs, says it would cost $275,000,000 a year merely to administer. It would mean registering, licensing, and controlling everybody who handled the crop from farmer to consumer. And there is the domestic allotment program, popular in Texas but without much political prospect in Washington, to give the farmer a good price for that part of his crop consumed in the United States (presumably out of Treasury funds), and dump the rest abroad for what it will bring. This plan, Front Street feels, also has little political future.

The Administration has sort of allowed that it wouldn't mind if foreign countries would meet round the table with Secretary Wallace for an international cotton conference to restrict production. In lower New York this is considered as merely one step in the direction of an interplanetary conference to restrict cotton production on Mars, Jupiter, etc.

U. S. Position Disadvantageous

The United States has restricted production of cotton and let Brazil and India take the market away from them, and there doesn't seem to be much reason why foreign countries should come around and agree to stop taking advantage of the umbrella which the United States has held over the price of cotton. The only danger the United States holds to foreign cotton growers is that the United States Government might suddenly grow realistic about cotton, and dump its 11,000,000 bales of government-controlled cotton on the world market. It doesn't seem probable. Last fall Brazil, in the same predicament as to coffee as we are as to cotton, was unable to get any kind of co-operation from other South American producers in a world output-cut agreement.

Wheat has done a shade better than cotton. The price has been better in the last two months, partly because the Government persuaded producers to curtail winter wheat acreage with a 60-cent loan and a 26-cent subsidy (soil conservation and parity payments) and partly because of foreign developments, including the curious failure of the Argentine Government to market its share of the enormous Argentine crop of 320,000,000 bushels (previous year's crop 185,000,000 bushels, recent average 250,000,000 bushels) and the announcement of the Canadian Government that it will no longer guaranty anything to the Canadian farmer, which may mean radically reduced Canadian crops.

Price Movement Sidewise

There is one bullish possibility in wheat, which may be typical of commodities in general. Commodities have been moving sidewise for a great many months, and thereby making a "base" for a substantial move in one direction or another. The era of crop scares approaches. Shorts in wheat will run to cover very easily in the next few months, and so will shorts—in many other commodities.

While the Smith bill for giving loan cotton back to producers in exchange for further crop restriction (reminiscent of 1933 and the "producers' pool") did not seriously disturb the cotton market, it seemed to contribute in part at least to the sharp recovery last week in the edible oil market. Both cottonseed oil and lard had a rally. Some said it was due to the fact that both had been oversold, some attributed it to the good political prospects for the Smith bill and a sharp reduction in cotton production, and some gave credit to the rumor that Germany would buy American lard out of the proceeds of sales to the United States of farm machinery, etc.

Silk Only Exception

Possibly the Administration's farm program has been unduly blamed for the current slump in prices. Commodities not at all subject to government restriction programs have been likewise weak. Silk seems to be the only commodity really in a bull market, and neither rubber, hides, nor cocoa, have shown consistent strength.

Rubber went up last week on announcement of the International Rubber Regulation Committee that the second quarter quota would stay at 50 per cent. Hides went up because they have been very depressed recently by poor off-take of spot hides. Cocoa was fairly steady on news the British Government thinks cocoa is a military necessity.

But non-ferrous metals, though free from all government interference, are also weak. Primary copper producers are holding their price at 11¼ cents because, like sugar refiners, they have promised to give buyers the benefit of any price reduction and so they don't want to cut, even though pricewise they are out on a limb.

Lead and zinc have been weak here because they have been weak abroad. Secretary of State Hull cut the tariff so realistically last fall, in his agreement with the British, that lead moves here with every breath of a move in London, and the zinc producers in Arkansas and Missouri are still smarting.

Two Plans Vie for Right to Mine Rich Iron Ore Deposits in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—For 18 years Percival Farquhar, an American, has tried to get the rich iron ores of Brazil onto the world market. Revolution, opposition from interested parties, politics, Government red-tape and the like have blocked him.

Now Dr. Raul Ribeiro, a Brazilian engineer, is in the United States to seek support for a similar plan which, if it goes through, would put off Mr. Farquhar once more—this time probably permanently.

Reliable informants say Mr. Ribeiro is to confer with Bernard M. Baruch and other American financiers and business interests.

Both Mr. Farquhar and Mr. Ribeiro schemes are designed to export great quantities of the haematite ore which lies almost untouched in the hills of the State of Minas Geraes, spreading out north of Rio de Janeiro.

The State's official statistics say there are at least 13,000,000,000 tons of high grade iron ore in Minas Geraes, commercially exploitable—a vast store of wealth for a nation paying nothing on its foreign debt.

Mr. Farquhar built the ports of Para and Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil, railways in Cuba and Central America, a big tanning factory in Paraguay; he organized the electric power, tramway, telephone, light and gas systems in Rio de Janeiro, and built the 5,000-mile-long Brazil railway.

In 1920 he put his plan for exploitation of part of the Minas Geraes ores before the Government. The company was called the Itabira Iron Ore Company and has backing by American, British, and German interests.

Mr. Ribeiro's plan calls first for a borrowing of $100,000,000, to be used for developing the mines, constructing additional railroad facilities, and building hydro-electric plants.

The second part of Mr. Ribeiro's scheme—the part which particularly interests the armed forces—is outlined like this:

His organization turns over to the Brazilian Government 5,500,000 tons of iron ore annually in Rio for about $7,500,000. In 10 years that means a payment by the Brazilian Government of the equivalent of $75,000,000. But the Government resells the ore at the fixed price of $3.75 a ton, F. O. B. Rio, for a total of about $206,250,000 in 10 years. Thus the Government shows a profit of more than $150,000,000—and this, in Mr. Ribeiro's plan, would go for rearmament.

Small Business Men to Meet

AKRON, Ohio—Small business men of all sections of the United States are expected to attend the second convention of the National Small Business Men's Association in Detroit, June 27, 28 and 29. Place and dates of the convention were set by Trustees of the Association meeting here on Feb. 16.

Fletcher Asks Federal Loans For Railroads

WASHINGTON (AP)—R. V. Fletcher, General Counsel for the Association of American Railroads, said today that Congress would be asked to pass new legislation authorizing Government loans to railroads.

The carriers would not have to repay any of the principal as long as they paid no dividends or interest on their contingent liabilities.

In an interview, Mr. Fletcher outlined this and other provisions of legislation drafted by the railroads and the Railway Labor Executives Association to carry out recommendations of President Roosevelt's special committee on the railroad problem.

The bill probably will be introduced shortly. Some of its provisions are being presented piecemeal by Mr. Fletcher in testimony before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

At present, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation cannot make loans to railroads, except for the purchase of equipment with a certification by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the road is not in need of reorganizing.

Provision for Repayment

The proposed legislation would eliminate this requirement, Mr. Fletcher said, and would empower the Government "to make loans to the railroads to put more men back to work, improving track and shop facilities and equipment.

"Those loans ought to be made," he continued, "with a provision that the railroads should not be called upon to repay the principal as long as they don't pay any dividends nor any interest on contingent liabilities."

The bill specifies that Government loans for new equipment shall bear an interest rate of two per cent and be secured only by a mortgage on the equipment itself. It does not fix the interest rate on other types of advances.

For all transportation, the legislation lays down a new rate-making rule which omits the present legal requirement that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in passing upon proposed rates, must consider their effect upon the movement of traffic.

"Under the present rule," Mr. Fletcher said, "the commission considers it to be its duty to decide whether the railroads know what they are talking about when they estimate the effect of a proposed rate upon traffic. We contend that is a matter of judgment that should be left up to the railroad managements."

The proposed rate-making rule adds to the present rule a provision that the commission shall see that rates are sufficient to establish and maintain the carriers' credit and "to afford fair treatment to those having their money invested in the property held for and used in the service of transportation."

Would Abolish Barge Lines

Mr. Fletcher said the bill would abolish Federal barge lines and require the collection of tolls for the commercial use of waterways developed with Government money.

A reorganization court of five members appointed by the President would be established to pass upon all questions concerning reorganization of the capital structures of railroads. The legislation would create a new transportation board which would pass upon certificates of convenience and necessity to begin or discontinue transportation services and would also have jurisdiction over the issuance of securities by transportation companies.

The bill would repeal the so-called long and short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act, which forbids a lower rate for a long haul than for a short haul over the same route and in the same direction.

Mr. Fletcher explained that the bill would make a fundamental change in the law on railroad consolidations. It would repeal that section requiring the commission to make consolidation plans, he said, and allow the railroads to propose their own plans subject to the commission's approval. The bill also would give the railroads authority to carry out consolidation plans even if state laws prohibited such action.

The bill would subject all water transportation to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission would become principally a rate-making agency for the various forms of transportation, but it also would retain its jurisdiction over valuation matters and its supervision of methods of account.

Claims Canada's Vegetable Output Affected by Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The value of fresh and commercially canned Canadian-grown vegetables consumed in the Dominion in 1937 was estimated at $91,300,000 by Dr. Hooper at the recent annual convention here of the Ontario Vegetable Growers. In addition, $661,622 worth of vegetables was home-canned and $4,796,506 worth imported.

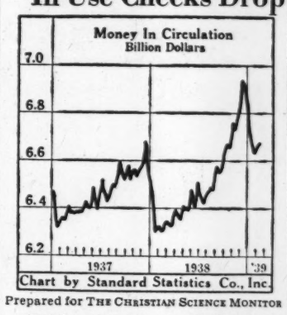
The Canada-United States trade treaty has had an adverse effect on the vegetable-growing industry, contended George Reeves, Islington, President. He stressed the need for standardization of products, more advertising and better marketing facilities.

L. F. Burrows, Secretary-Treasurer of the Horticultural Council, Ottawa, presented the report of the special committee on the trade pact, with its decline in protection on all kinds of vegetables. In the early crop of vegetables, when prices should be reasonably high, imports will keep them down, with little or no benefit to the consumer, it was said. This naturally will depress production of the second season's products.

Reynolds Spring Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Reynolds Spring Co. reported for 1938 net loss of $435,273, compared with profit of $219,115 in 1937, equal to 75 cents a share. The company's main plant is at Jackson, Mich.

Upturn in Money In Use Checks Drop



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Total money in circulation has turned up slightly following the sharp drop after the usual holiday bulge in December. This cash is still at a record peak for this time of the year.

Willard Says More Stockholders Should Accept B. & O. Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — It is announced by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad that of the total of $524,812,328 securities affected by its plan for temporary modification of interest charges and maturities, the road has received formal deposits and assents of $429,180,778 or 79.0 per cent, including $72,771,578 notes and $13,490,000 five-year secured notes held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These represent about 48,800 holders.

Acceptance of the modification plan by large institutional holders signifies that the plan is viewed favorably by leading investment experts of the country. Announcement of these huge deposits has crystallized sentiment in support of the plan among individual holders. Of the total holdings of about $128,000,000 in the hands of insurance companies and savings banks, approximately $122,000,000 has been assented or deposited—95 per cent of such holdings.

President Daniel Willard, commenting on the modification plan in the B. & O. Employees Magazine, said:

"The plan has been declared operative by the board of directors. That does not mean, however, that it is fully effective, because under its terms the co-operation of 90 per cent in amount of the affected securities must be secured before it can be declared effective in all its essentials. In order to make the plan effective it is necessary to secure assents from a very large number of persons.

"Many of our bondholders who happen, for instance, to own only a single $1000 bond, do not object to the plan, but feel their single bond would not be of importance in making the plan effective; but there are so many with small holdings that it is quite important that everyone should give his assent to the plan provided he is not opposed to it."

More File Income Taxes in 1938 But Pay in Less Money

WASHINGTON (AP)—More people filed income tax returns in 1938 but paid less taxes than in the previous year, the Treasury reported.

Disclosing first figures on 1937 returns, which were filed in 1938, the Treasury said 6,231,431 persons filed returns, of which 3,310,201 had taxable incomes. The total number and the taxable ones both were 17 per cent higher than the previous year and the highest since 1924, but the tax liability of $1,142,206,073 was 5.1 per cent below the previous year. Figures on corporation returns will be published later.

The number of persons reporting $1,000,000 or more income for 1937 declined from 61 the previous year to 49, while the number of taxable returns by persons receiving less than $5,000 income increased from 2,165,404 to 2,607,901.

Farm Employment Rises in January

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported farm employment gained 2 per cent in January compared with the normal increase of about 4 per cent.

The number of workers was estimated at 8,914.000. The Department said employment gained everywhere except in east south central states, where weather was unseasonable.

Predicts Further Gain In Hog Output This Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted that hog production would continue to increase this year and possibly equal or exceed the 1929-1933 average of 80,000,000 pigs.

In an official monthly publication, C. L. Harlan of the Economics Bureau recalled that drought and price increases sharply reduced hog production in the corn belt prior to 1937 but said that since then there had been sharp increases in all regions.

Between 1935 and 1938, he estimated, the pig crop expanded from 38,000,000 to 48,000,000 and a further expansion seemed likely.

In the South, hog production increased to 19,000,000 head last year as compared with 14,000,000 in 1935. The 1938 figure was the largest since 1924. In the eastern corn belt, the pig crop has reached its predrought average. In the western corn belt a smaller increase is repotred.

Chicago Stocks Up in Value

CHICAGO—Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value at the close of business for the week ended Feb. 18 of $832,810,125, an increase of $2,169,875, or 0.26 per cent, as compared with the market value of $830,640,250, at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

New Zealand Feels Effect of Control Of Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Foreign trade in this country is feeling the effects of the Socialist Government's decision to take control of imports and exports, and create a State-owned pool of all foreign credits.

There is general admission that the move to conserve credits in London, through which the trade of this part of the sterling bloc is financed, was necessary. There are big payments to make abroad each year on account of interest on Government bonds 54 per cent of which are held by British investors, freight to the British shipping lines which handle much of the export business, dividends to private corporations which have invested capital in this country. But the Government has gone beyond this, announcing a plan for what amounts to permanent control of foreign trade, making a "scientific selection" of imports and bringing them into balance with a scheme to build up New Zealand industry.

Exports High in 1937

In 1937 New Zealand's exports were the highest per head of any nation in the world—they stood at around $181 for every person in the country. Yet of these exports only 1 per cent came from the manufacturing industries that year. All the rest was agricultural produce.

Last year the foreign traders who supplied the country's needs in goods ranging from electric dynamos and machine tools to dolls and slippers furnished about 25 per cent of the total trade. They are concentrated in the cities where one may walk for whole blocks and pass nothing but the large gray stone stone warehouses of these importing firms. And it is this class which has received the full force of the blow.

From India, from Britain and the United States, traders have rushed here, in the fruitless effort to find out the intentions of the Government. The Importers' Bureau recently made a check on 400 firms affected by the trade control plan, and received reports that they might have to dismiss about 1700 employees. They find supplies difficult to obtain. There are eight firms in Wellington alone importing electrical goods. Now that their supplies of radiators and irons have been cut they have been looking around for New Zealand sources of supply. They can find two firms turning out these things, both of them unable to meet the increased demand.

Expects System to Work

The Minister of Industries, Daniel G. Sullivan, has declared that when the new industrial system was in working order, there would be scope for the importation of fresh supplies of raw materials for New Zealand plants from Britain.

Importers declare there are stocks in the country which will meet normal demands for around six months, but that after that date supplies of many classes of goods will run short. They say that the Government is casting about for a way to take up the slack made in the labor market by the import ban.

Budget of St. Paul Road $79,000,000

CHICAGO (AP)—The 1939 improvement budget of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad involves expenditure of more than $11,000,000, W. W. K. Sparrow, officer in charge of Finance, Accounting and Real Estate, announced.

This amount is in addition to other expenditures for operating and maintaining the road which last year amounted to more than $79,000,000, exclusive of taxes.

Major improvements include renewal of the bridge across the Missouri River at Kansas City; construction of a 20-car capacity building for handling fruit at St. Paul; changes in the wheel foundry at Milwaukee and improvement of the passenger station at Minneapolis.

Rail, truck fastenings and ballast involve an expenditure of $3,700,000 and include purchase and laying of 30,000 gross tons of new rail. One thousand 50-ton all steel box cars will be built in company shops at Milwaukee as will 75 steel cabooses of a new design. Six diesel switching locomotives, costing in excess of $400,000, are to be acquired under a lease-purchasing plan.

No new passenger cars will be built this year.

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bills Equalizing Freight Rates Are Called 'Disastrous'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Interstate Commerce Committee heard testimony that bills pending in Congress to equalize freight rates between the North and South would put railroads in a "strait-jacket."

Joseph G. Kerr, of Atlanta, Ga., Chairman of the Southern Freight Association, told the committee that "in the opinion of real shippers in the South," the proposed measures would be "disastrous."

"I haven't found a real shipper that's in favor of any of these rate-making bills that have been introduced in Congress," he said.

Disparity in Rates

The witness asserted that, on the whole, freight rates on commodities from the South were lower than those moving into the South from the North and East.

"There's been a great deal of misunderstanding about these North and South rates," he said.

Representative Lyle H. Boren (D), of Oklahoma, inquired why freight rate-making should be so complex.

"If a thing is so complicated that a pretty good all-round individual can't understand it," he said, "the thing ought to be kicked out anyway."

The Oklahoman asked whether there was not some general criterion upon which the reasonableness of rates could be judged. Mr. Kerr replied:

"I know of none, and I predict there never will be one. We have to make rates to meet conditions. I have no scientific formula for rate-making."

Sees Need for Standard

R. V. Fletcher, General Counsel of the Association of American Railroads, told the committee it would be "highly inconsistent" with the whole theory of transportation regulation if Congress failed to include standards for rate making in the proposed new national transportation law. He said he regarded a suggested rule for rate-making, advanced by the Association, as "highly important."

The proposed rule would impose on the regulatory agency the duty of exercising authority over rates "in such a way as to permit the establishment by each mode of transportation of rates which, as a whole, will be adequate, under honest, efficient and economical management," to sustain a national transportation system sufficient to meet the needs of commerce, the postal service and the national defense.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Answering the Indiana Legislature which recently appropriated $10,000 to oppose changes sought by the South in the national freight rate structure, the Arkansas Legislature completed action on a $35,000 appropriation to wage a fight for the rate adjustments.

The House passed 85 to 2 Gov. Carl E. Bailey's proposal without debate. Earlier this week it rode through the Senate without a dissenting vote.

The measure said northern and eastern states, "long beneficiaries of the high freight rate barrier standing between the South and permanent prosperity, have mobilized their resources and manpower in Congress to resist the South's efforts to improve its economic conditions."

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.44	13.23
Affiliated Shrs	3.73	4.13
Amerex Hold	26.375	27.875
Am Business Shrs	3.31	3.66
Am Gen Equip Inc	.46	.52
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	15.58	16.75
British Type Inv	.16	.31
Broad St Inv	24.78	26.50
Bullock Fund	14.125	15.375
Can Inv Fund	3.90	4.25
Century Shrs Tr	23.07	24.80
Chain St Inv	16.32	17.36
Dividend Shrs	1.28	1.38
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.68	18.98
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.05	12.90
Equity Corp $3 pf	26.50	29.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.32	20.79
Fund Investors Inc	17.66	19.11
Gen Capital	30.62	32.92
Gen Investors Tr	4.93	5.37
Incorp Investors	16.97	18.25
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.50	35.50
Maryland Fund	5.50	6.07
Mass Invest Tr	20.88	22.43
Mutual Invest	11.25	12.30
Nation Wide Voting	1.31	1.46
New England Fund	12.73	13.72
Oil Colony Tr Assoc	14.25	16.25
Pulymouth Fund Inc	.44	.50
Putnam Fund	14.27	15.26
Quarterly Income Shrs	10.71	11.73
Railway & Light Sec	10.50	12.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	93.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	.27	.30
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.75	4.25
Spencer Trask Fund	15.69	16.66
Stand Util Inc	.60	.65
State Street Invest	78.00	80.75
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.55	.61
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.93	1.03
US Elec Lt & P Voting	1.00	....
Wellington Fund	13.65	14.99
World Investment Tr	3.71	4.12

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.00	5.75
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.73	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.72	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.47	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.97	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.65	..
Diversified Tr C	3.70	..
Diversified Tr D	5.65	6.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.20	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.06	5.63
Nation Wide Sec	3.41	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	52f875	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.33	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.76	..
Nor Am Shrs 1956	2.71	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1858	2.48	..
Repres Tr Shrs	9.85	10.35
Super of Am Tr AA	2.40	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	6.72	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.00	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.05	..

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	2.50	3.375
First Boston Corp	17.125	18.625
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds		Common Stocks	
	Liq. Value	Sales price	Liq. Value	Sales Price
B-1	26.58	29.16	S-1	27.04	29.62
B-2	22.20	24.33	S-2	14.35	15.88
B-3	14.34	15.80	S-3	12.45	13.81
B-4	6.86	7.71	S-4	4.64	5.19

Preferred Stocks

K-1	15.05	16.45	K-2	10.70	11.88

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury February 20: Receipts $18,587,253.93; expenditures $37,358,555.81; net balance $3,415,521,229.01, including $2,766,453,282.63 working balance; customs receipts for the month $15,868,726.16. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $3,595,881,251.06; expenditures $5,730,558,981.29 including $1,953,637,534.95 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $2,134,677,730.23; gross debt $39,799,820,846.69, a decrease of $3,399,447,92 below the previous day; gold assets $14,816,394,848.72.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 9.94. Tin steady; spot and nearby 45.50; forward 43.42½. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.75-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '41	107.4	107.4	107.4
1 3¼s '41 reg	106.30	106.30	106.30
21 3¼s '45-'43	110.2	110	110.2
11 3¼s '46-'44	110.9	110.6	110.9
6 2¾s '47-'45	107.24	107.23	107.24
1 3s '48-'46	109.11	109.11	109.11
1 4¼s '52-'47	119.9	110.9	110.9
6 2s '47	102.21	102.21	102.21
1 2¾s '51-'48	106.15	106.15	106.15
8 2½s '52-'49	103.5	103.5	103.5
3 2½s '52-'50	103.8	103.7	103.8
1 2¾s '54-'51	104.27	104.27	104.27
1 3s '55-'51	107.26	107.26	107.26
7 2½s '67	105.7	105.4	105.6
2 2¾s '59-'56	103.31	103.28	103.28
1 2¾s '65-'60	105.16	103.16	105.16
2 2¾s '63-'58	103.15	103.12	103.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-'42	106.3	106.3	106.4
1 2¾s '47-'42	105.13	105.13	105.13
6 3s '49-'44	107.12	107.12	107.12

Home Owners' Loan

5 3s '52-'44	107.9	107.9	107.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '47	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77	76½	77
2 Alleghany cv 5s '50	38	38	38
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	31¾	32
10 Allied Strs 4½s '51	90½	90⅛	90½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
16 Am & For P5s 2030	55½	55	55½
1 Am Ice 5s '53	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Am T & T 5½s '43	112	111¾	112
8 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107	106¾	107
9 Am T & T 3s '61	107¾	107⅛	107½
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	107	107	107
17 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	105¾
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	23	23	23
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98¼	98¼	98¼
132 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98⅜	98⅜
13 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108⅞	108⅞
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 A C Line 4½s '64	64½	63⅞	63⅞
1 A C Line 5s '45	73	73	73
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40	40	40
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33½	33½	33½
7 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	55¼	54½	55¼
21 Atl Refin 3s '53	104	103¾	104
1 AuburnAuto cv 4¾s '39	21½	21½	21½
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	21½	21½	21½
37 B&O 1st 5s '48	52½	52¼	52½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	52¼	52¼	52¼
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	21	20¼	21
23 B&O 5s '96 F	22	21¾	22
8 B&O 5s 2000 D	22	21½	22
15 B&O cv 4½s '60	13¼	12½	13¼
5 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12	12	12
16 B&O 4s '48	52½	52	52½
5 B&O 5s W '50	37½	37½	37½
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
3 Beth tl 4¼s '60	107½	107½	107½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Beth Stl 3½s '52	100¾	100½	100¾
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	29½	29½	29½
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	30	30	30
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108	107¾	108
26 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77½	77⅛	77½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	79	79	79
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98¼	97¾	98¼
5 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107	107	107
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	29	28¾	29
15 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	95½	95⅜	95½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115½	115⅜	115½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119	119	119
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117¾	117¾	117¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
2 Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
1 Can Pac 5s '54	99	99	99
7 Can Pac 4½s '46	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Can Pac 4s perp	81¼	81¼	81¼
25 Caro C&O 6s '52	107	107	107
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	70	70	70
10 Cen Il E&G 5s '51	104	103⅞	104
5 Cen NY Power 3¾s '62	109⅝	109⅝	109⅜
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	55½	55½	55½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	23	23	23
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	20½	20½	20½
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 C&O 4½s '92	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	96½	96⅛	96½
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	90	89¾	90
13 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 CB&Q 3½s '49 Ill	98¼	98	98
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
26 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20¾	20½	20¾
4 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26	26	26
5 CM&SP 5s '89	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9	9	9
35 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4½	4½	4½
15 Chi&NW 4s '49	4½	4½	4½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9	9	9
35 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4½	4½	4½
15 CRI&P 4s '88	14¾	14	14
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6½	6½	6½
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅞	107	107⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103	103	103
1 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90½	90½	90½
1 Chwlds Co 5s '43	76½	76½	76½
6 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	87½	87	87½
6 Clev2Un Term 5s '73	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
4 ClevUnTerm4½ss77C	73	72¾	73
1 Col F&I 5s '70	59	59	59
13 ColmbiaG 5s '52 May	100¾	100¼	100⅝
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100⅝	100½	100½
8 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106⅛	106	106
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
73 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
5 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108	108	108
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
30 Con Edis 3¼s '48	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
20 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109½	109½	109½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
24 Continent Oil 2¾s 48	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
4 Crown Cork 4s 56	106¼	106	106¼
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	34	33½	33½
2 Dayton P&L 3½s 60	110	110	110
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅞	59¼	59½
3 D & R G 4s 36	11½	11⅜	11⅜
14 D & R G West 5s 55	4½	4¼	4¼
1 D & R G West 5s 78	7½	7½	7½
12 Det Ed 4½s 61	113	112½	113
4 Det Ed 4s 65	111¾	111½	111½
10 Det T Tun 4½s 61	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
10 Dul Missabe&I 5½s 62	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
5 Dukuesne Lt 3½s 65	111¾	111½	111½
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Erie rfg 5s 67	111½	113⅛	111½
7 Erie rfg 5s 75	11⅜	113⅛	111½
15 Erie 1st 4s 96	45	44¾	45
7 Erie gen lien 4s 96	21½	21	21½
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	19	19	19
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Fed Lt & Tr 5s 42	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
3 Fed L&T 5s 42 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
17 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8	8	8
3 Ft St Un Depot4½s41	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 GenMotAccept3s '46	104⅜	104½	104½
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '53	101	101	101
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63	62½	63
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100	100¼
5 Goodrich 6s '45	101	100¾	100¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81	81	81
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	104½	104½	104½
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96¾	96½	96¾
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	84	83¾	84
1 G Bay & W deb B	6	6	6
1 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	78½	78½	78½
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	95	95	95
10 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108½	108¾	108⅝
9 Hockg V 4½s '99	120¼	120¼	120¼
12 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	71½	68½	68½
10 Hudson Coal 5s62 A	34½	34¼	34¼
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	48¾	48¾	48¾
9 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15	14	14
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	54½	54½	54½
15 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	51	50½	50½
7 Ill Steel 4½s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	95⅝	95½	95⅝
6 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109¼	109	109
14 Interb R Tr 6s '32	40⅞	39	40
45 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	68⅜	68	68½
5 Interb RTr rfg5s66ct	67	67	67
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	84	84	84
1 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s52	14	14	14
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	81	80¼	81
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56	55	56
8 Int Paper 6s '55	91⅞	91½	91½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	98⅜	97½	98¼
2 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	95½	95	95½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '52	83½	83½	83½
3 Int T & T 4½s '52	66¾	66½	66¾
14 Int T & T 5s '55	69⅛	69⅛	69½
2 Jones & Lau Stl 4¼s'61	95	95	95
4 Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	85	84½	84½
26 K C South 5s '50	66	65¾	65¾
2 K C South 3s '50	69	69	69
10 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Kans C & P 2½s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100	100	100
16 Koppers Co 4s '51	101½	100⅝	101
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	45	45	45
10 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53½	53¼	53¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	23	23	23
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20	20	20
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	20	19⅞	20
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	19½	19½	19½
3 Loew's 3½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	82½	82½	82½
34 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅛	100	100⅛
5 Lou & N un 4s '40 reg	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	84½	84½	84½
1 Maine Cen 4s'4	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 Manhat Ry 4s'90	33½	33½	33½
7 Market St Ry 7s'40	40	39	39
2 Met Ed 4½s'68	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 MilGNor 1st 4½s'39	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	67	67	67
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	6¼	6¼	6¼
17 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	27½	26½	26¾
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	11	12	12
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	40½	40½	40½
5 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	22½	2 2	22½
11 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3½	3½	3½
7 Mo Pac gen 4s'7	4¾	4 ¾	4¾
10 Mob & Oh 5s'38	31	30⅞	31
15 Mob & O 4½s'77	27½	27¼	27¼
10 MonWPaPbCv 4½s'60	108½	108½	108½
2 MonWPaPbSv 6s'65	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
1 MontrealTr 5s'41	96½	96½	96½
4 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	43	43	43
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¾	104⅝	104¾
3 NtRRMex4½s '26asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	103½	103½	103½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103½	103½	103½
1 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	52½	52½	52½
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60¾	60⅛	60½
9 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55½	55½	55½
1 NYC 3¾s '46	77½	77½	77½
13 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	55½	55¼	55¼
16 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80	79½	79¾
2 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	62½	61¾	61¾
40 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	53¼	52⅞	53⅛
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	108	108
6 NY Edis 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 NY G El H&P 5s '48	124⅛	124½	124½
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14¾	14⅝	14¾
1 NY@R Gas 6s '51A	100	100	100
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	104½	104¼	104⅜
9 NY Tel 4½s '39	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
7 NY Tel 3s '67	109	109	109
3 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	75	75	75
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3	3	3
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	97	97	97
2 Norf&W 4s '96	121⅛	121	121
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	63⅞	64½
33 Nor Pac 4s '97	82⅛	81¾	82⅛
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47½	47½	47½
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109⅛	109¼
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
10 Ohio Ed3¼s '72	103¼	103⅛	103¼
4 Okla G&E 4s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 Ore Sh Line 5s'46	115½	115½	115½
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 Pac Gas&Tl 3½s '66	107⅜	107	107
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110	110	110
1 Pad & Ill 4½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Para Pict cv 5½s '47	101	100¾	101
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	84	84	84
2 Peo Gl&C Chi 5s '47	114½	114½	114½
1 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	52½	52½	52½
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	59	59	59
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	112½	112½	112½
10 PhilBkIrM 4½s '81 D	105	105	105
7 Phila Co 5s '67	103¼	103	103⅛
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110½	110½
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	10½	10½	10½
2 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109½	109½	109½
2 PCC & SL 5s '70A	103½	103½	103½
6 PCC & St L 4½s '77	95⅝	95½	95½
5 PCC & S L 4½s'42B	108¾	108¾	108¾
68 Port Gen E 4½s '60	73⅝	72½	72¾
105 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16¼	15½	16
4 Purity Bak 5s '48	100⅛	100	1000
12 Readg 4½s '97 A	75	74½	75
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	75	75	75
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56	56	56
10 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103½	103½	103½
2 Republic Steel 5½s '54	107	107	107
3 Republic Steel 4½s '61	92¼	92	92
13 Republic Steel 4½s '56	93	93¼	93
30 Richfield Oil 4s '52	104¾	104½	104¾
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	36¼	36¼	36¼
28 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	109	108¼	108¾
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	105½	105½	105½
5 Sagamore Pow 4½s'66	106	106	106
1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	62	62	62
3 St L S F 4½s '78	10½	10½	10½
3 St L SW 5s '52	20	19½	20
2 St S W rfg 5s '50	13½	13½	13½
7 Copenhag 4½s '53	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
14 Costa Rica 7s '51	28¾	28¾	28¾
27 Cuba 4½s '77	56¾	56¾	56¾
3 Denmark 6s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Denmark 5½s '55	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
22 Denmk 4½s '62	93	92⅝	92¾
1 GerCAgLoan6½s '58	23½	23½	23½
5 GerGov 5½s '65	19½	19½	19½
5 Ger Gen El 6s '48	52¼	52¼	52¼
4 GtConEIJap 7s '44	80½	80½	80½
3 Hamburg St 6s '46	16	16	16
1 Hung L Mt 7½s '61B	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	49	48⅝	48⅝
5 Italy 7s 1951	64¼	64¼	64¼
3 Japan 6½s '54	78	77⅞	78
10 MedElMun6½s'54	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
5 N Sou Wales 5s '58	99	98⅞	98⅞
5 Norway 6s '44	105	105	105
1 Norway 6s '43	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Norway 4½s '56	104	103¾	103¾
3 Norway 4½s '65	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
3 Norway 4s '63	101	101	101
3 Orient Dev 6s '53	56½	56½	56½
10 Orient Dev 5½s '58	51½	51	51
6 Panama5s'63A st asd	49	49	49
3 Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	9	9	9
10 Rhine-Main 7s '50	30	30	30
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	8	8	8
2 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	24	24	24
2 Sydney 5½s '55	99½	99½	99½
78 Tokyo El El 5s '53	59½	59	59
4 UnStlWks 6½s'51 A	40	40	40
4 Uruguay 6s '64	43½	43½	43½
1 Urug 3¾s & 4½s '79	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10 Yokohama 6s '61	58	58	58

Bond Sales

Total Today, Feb.

Economic Hurdles Limit Television's Early Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

radius from the Empire State Building will be the maximum range for Metropolitan New Yorkers.

There is a very important reason for these limited areas. Modern television calls for a very wide channel in the air to transmit pictures and sound. The actual width is six times the entire present broadcasting band, that is, six times the air band from the bottom to the top of your broadcast receiver—and that for a single program.

Naturally there is no space for this in the already crowded broadcast range so the transmission must go down to the relatively new field of ultra short waves. Now these waves have much of the characteristics of light. When transmitted they tend to end at the horizon. Thus a television sending station is limited by the horizon visible from its antenna.

Skyscrapers and Television

One way of increasing this horizon distance and thus the station's range is to locate the antenna on a point as high above the ground as possible. So New York's tallest skyscrapers are in demand. The National Broadcasting Company has taken over the top of the Empire State Building and the Columbia Broadcasting System the top of the Chrysler Building. It is thus apparent that tall buildings are going to have a special value in the real estate market because of this.

The General Electric Company at Schenectady solves this problem by putting its transmitter on a 1,500-foot mountain and thereby expects even wider range than that of the Empire State Building station.

Naturally comes the question, "Even if a television station is limited in range, why can't all the major cities have television stations, hooked together like the present sound networks?" The answer to that question is not technical so much as economic.

Television, unlike sound radiocasting, is an experimental art. The Government has not released television wave lengths for paid programs as yet. But even if it had the fact remains that those factors which support sound radiocasting are missing in television.

Early Revenue Limited

Sound broadcasting stations are paid by advertisers because of the thousands of potential customers making up the millions in the listening audience. In television the sets sold, even in the first year in New York, may be numbered in the hundreds, certainly not more than 10,000. And this is in the most concentrated and wealthiest market in the country!

Thus the broadcasters must foot the bill of putting on television programs for some time to come, until enough sets are out to make television attractive to advertisers. Naturally only those major distributing groups of radio such as the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the General Electric Company, could logically finance the trial period.

Rather than scatter their fire it appears wiser to concentrate on a few markets until the art has proved itself and its effectiveness in a given area has been determined. Then the duplication of such areas could be undertaken relatively quickly, with assured income in sight.

High Cost Also Cited

The next logical argument is that if more stations were set up in different cities the cost of programs could be split as in network broadcasting. The answer to that is that the wide band of channels required to send a television picture cannot be carried on existing telephone wires as is sound broadcasting. Even the new so-called cable which will carry 240 telephone conversations simultaneously is not "wide" enough for present day television pictures. If this cable could carry such programs, its cost would be so prohibitive that any saving in spreading program costs would be more than offset by "wire charges."

So it is apparent why two or three major centers will be the sole beneficiaries of television broadcasting this year. Just how rapidly stations will be set up in other cities next year will depend upon set sales and program developments during the next ten months.

Movies and Television

Since television is so much like motion pictures the art has a particular affinity for the motion picture industry on the program side. Sound radio has more and more utilized motion picture stars in special programs. Now comes television which partakes of much of the nature of motion pictures.

If radio consisted of only set manufacturing it might be expected that the motion picture industry would take over television program production. But in the last 15 years the radio industry has built up a strong program production business, too.

That there may be a wedding of these two industries appears more logical than ever before. Then the experience and profits of both could be joined in most rapidly developing television programs and defraying the costs. In the long run both would be the gainers with the least likelihood of any serious displacement or competition appearing. To show which way the wind is blowing, Paramount has already bought an interest in the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories in New Jersey, who are now manufacturing high-quality television receivers.

Just what the motion picture industry might offer in the way of programs must be weighed against the latest ideas on what television's talent requirements will be. This will be discussed in the next article.

President Pleads for Unity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt says all groups must unite in preserving for everyone the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

The President expressed his view in a message to Roger W. Straus, co-Chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Feb. 21. The message, which was read in a radio (NBC) broadcast featuring Brotherhood Week, follows:

"Never has it been more essential that our people of every national origin, race, or faith should proclaim those civic ideals that they hold in common, and engage together in those activities that reflect their common social aims.

"Here in the United States, while maintaining the right to differ in our creeds, all groups must unite in maintaining for all the liberties guaranteed by the American Constitution and in cultivating that mutual respect, friendship and cooperation across dividing lines, which will bind us together as a nation.

"It is my hope that the observance of Brotherhood Day this year will advance these ideals."

Representative Barton (R) of New York, speaking on the program, said Americans had "accepted democracy too casually."

"Democracy is a spirit," Mr. Barton declared. "Its roots are in religion. If our civilization grows sick it will be not because the pocketbook has lost money, but because the heart has lost vision. If democracy ever perishes from our great nation, it will be because brotherhood has perished first."

Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, said: "Democracy and freedom are twin sisters; they belong together." Mr. Smith asserted events abroad had awakened this country to a new appreciation of its liberties.

Chamberlain

(Continued from Page 1)

good fellow" when Mr. Chamberlain appeared.

Turning from the arms program Mr. Chamberlain discussed the problem of Britain's 2,000,000 unemployed and difficulties of the Lancashire cotton industry.

He put Britain's "standing army" of unemployed at 300,000, but admitted there now are more than 2,000,000 persons out of work. He condemned people who prefer the dole to work.

He added, however: "I do not think there is any reason to take a pessimistic view of the future of employment in general, or of our export trade in particular."

On British export trade, Mr. Chamberlain declared: "I am sure there exists still a vast demand for goods which is being held back by an uneasiness about international affairs and will make itself felt as confidence is restored."

Mr. Chamberlain welcomed "most heartily" the recent Anglo-German coal agreement and concluded:

"I agree with the words spoken by Herr Hitler last month when he said that co-operation between our peoples in full confidence with one another would be fortunate for the whole world. Confidence is not born in a day, and when once it has been disturbed, it takes time to restore it."

Postmaster General Asks Retention of 3-Cent Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—If Congress accepts the advice of Postmaster General James A. Farley, it will continue, for at least two more years, the letter postage rate of three cents.

Mr. Farley submitted his recommendation Feb. 22, pointing out that revenues for the fiscal year 1938 would have been $95,700,000 less under a two-cent rate.

Townsend Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

power and would result in the thrifty supporting the 'ne-er do wells.'" He added, "The only sound way of increasing purchasing power is to increase production and it remains to be shown how the plan will set anyone to work."

The New York University Professor proposed local pension plans to include not more than 1,000 persons, explaining that Federal supervision results in "all sorts of frauds" that would not occur under community responsibility. The present social security scheme of spending pension reserves for governmental running expenses, he said, is unsound and dishonest.

Dr. Hart said the Townsend tax would not yield as much as estimated because many present transactions would be eliminated to avoid the tax. A "common sense estimate" of the yield, he said, would be not more than $50 a month per person over 60.

Estimating that the Townsend Plan would provide only about $51 and the general welfare plan $40.50 a month for all persons over 60, Mr. Dewhurst emphasized that either of the plans would prove a bitter disappointment to the aged and would be disastrous to small business.

When Billboards Are Razed What of Virginia's Barns?

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—This business of tearing down unlicensed billbaords along Virginia highways develops a knotty problem once in a while.

Harold J. Neale, director of the division of outdoor advertising, cites this one: Workmen were removing the last of some 80 or 90 signs from a barn by the roadside when the farmer-owner showed up, much perturbed, and asked them to cease.

"I don't mind your taking down the signs particularly," the farmer said, "but I'm afraid my cow will get cold."

Workmen realized then that the signs formed the sidewalls—without them the barn was a mere skeleton.

Prince Edward Island Prepares to Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island—Sept. 1 next will mark the 75th anniversary of the Charlottetown Conference of 1864 which led directly to Canadian Confederation three years later. Plans are now being laid to celebrate fittingly this important milestone of Canadian history.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

STATIONERY

$1.00 SPECIAL OFFERS in Personalized or Monogrammed Stationery printed to order; limited time. Circulars FREE. No obligations. RENSEB, 439 Hudson Terminal Bldg., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 27 Jones St. (GREENWICH VILLAGE)—Woman will share 2 rooms and bath; fireplace, kitchenette; $5. WAtkins 9-5472.

BEDDING

MARKS, Bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), New York City. TRafalgar 7-8195.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets, Shampooed, Repaired, Stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 150th St., New York City Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218 St., Bayside. L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-8519.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING BARGAINS in beautiful 18th Century Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings for every room in the home, city or country; new SIMMONS BEDDING, Studio Beds. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WHITE woman, cook, housekeeper, family 2 adults, 3 children; other help kept; reasonable salary; references required. 48 Whistler Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 2814.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

LINENS AND YARNS

HANAN'S OUTLET SHOP Linens, Laces, Yarns, Infantwear 49 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DANE & MURPHY, INC. Fireproof storage, local and long distance moving. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, New York. Independence 3-5555.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400. Jackson Heights Office, Newtown 9-4949.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's sunny outside office, 19th floor, 11 West 42nd; full or part time. Telephone Circle 6-6519.

PRACTITIONER'S office three days until 2 p. m.; also evenings. Apply mornings, Tel. LO. 5-3664. WHITE, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY Grands from $375; Knabe, Baldwin, Weber Grands reduced. Perfect tone. We buy and exchange Pianos. Empire, 1352—6th Ave. (55th), New York City.

REAL ESTATE

JAMAICA, L. I.—Management, Sales, Rentals, Business Property, Homes, Lots, Farms, and Exchanges. J. B. HOWE, 175-54 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-9261.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook, land and assistance in home building. NASH AND BOGART 26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Attractive sunny room, twin beds, semi-private bath; grill if desired; also small room.

CHEERFUL, newly furnished studio rooms for business girls; Christian Scientists preferred; refined, modern elevator apartment; privileges; near church, 15 minutes Manhattan. IRMA LEVENKIND, 319 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sterling 3-9118.

FREEPORT, N. Y., 110 Virginia Ave.—Large double room with private bath or one without; attractively located; board optional.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nicely furnished room in home on Arlington Ridge, Va.; close in; convenient bus service. Jackson 2162.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man capable taking charge of country estate; farm and construction experience. Box X-15, 500 5th Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—General office worker, experienced in bookkeeping, accountancy and typing, desires position. Box 300, 401 Title Bldg.

COMPANION to lady, attention if needed; light housekeeping in apartment or small home for business couple, care of infant, typing; references. Stadium 5384, Brighton, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED

WILL buy or rent furnished for summer season, 6-room house in country, 5 to 10 acres; 75 miles New York City; improvements. Write Box B-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner. 1065 Madison Av., N. Y. C. BU. 8-3798.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Don't Delay! February Furniture Savings Event Ends Tuesday!
Famous "Simmons" 405 Coil Innerspring Mattresses
$17.75
Just one of many impressive values.
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

PIANOS
Musical Instruments, Radios, Victrolas, Records, Sheet Music
"MINIPIANO"
GILMAN'S MUSIC STORE
243 Fairfield Avenue

Senator Hill Wants Costs Of Aluminum for Planes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, has asked the War Department for a report on the cost of aluminum used in army planes.

Senator Hill said this report would determine whether he and some other senators would seek legislation to control the price of the material in connection with the construction of planes proposed in the Administration's rearmament program.

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Handy to Your Kitchen
The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—
in
Bridgeport, Milford, Westport, Danbury New Haven
You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.
LOGAN BROS.

JOSE SYSTEMS COMPANY
Sprinkler and Heating
—Engineers—
Chimney and Boiler Cleaning
Harrison Court 3-6163

Come to
MEIGS
51st Anniversary Sale!
Saving in All Departments

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Metropolitan Cleaning & Dyeing Est.
TAILORING — PRESSING
Post Rd., Riverside, Old Green. 7-0444

Harper Method
Hairdresser
Shampooing and Artistic Waving, Manicuring and Permanent Waving
Call 641. 21 West Putnam Ave. (Upstairs)

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It with Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
Tel. 359 50 Arch Street

Stationery
100 Sheets and 100 Envelopes With name and address $1.00
horton's
259 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 4384

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for your convenience
Toiletries—Tooth Paste—Candy
Ice Cream
34 East Putnam—301 Greenwich Ave.

The Rosemary Laundry Co.
American Institute of Laundering
Telephones: Greenwich 1448-2006

Silent-Gas
Refrigerators
THE GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

W. D. WEBB, INC.
Silversmiths
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 74-W

The Little Flower Shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214
New Rid-Jid De Luxe IRONING TABLE
Standard Retail Price . . . 4.95
Allowance on old table . . 1.00
You Pay Only 3.95
Greenwich Hardware Co.

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

HOT CROSS BUNS
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street — 536 Asylum Street

"THE ARTS" by VAN LOON
A very limited supply of the original $3.95 edition now selling for $1.98
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

BUY YOUR CLOTHES at GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO. and Be SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

HARTFORD (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES for DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

COMMUNITY STORE
Meats Groceries
Fruits Vegetables
Frosted Foods a Specialty
326 South Main Street Phone 446
WE DELIVER

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

LeWITT JEWELERS
M. C. LeWITT—FOUNDER 1892
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

SYKES & LIBBY INC.
Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue New Haven, Conn.

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers · Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORWALK (Continued)

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Royal James Beauty Salon
Now in new location
83 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.
TUDOR BLDG. Tel. 388 Opp. Library Green
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES—GASOLINE
MOTOR OILS
Factory-trained men and proven tested equipment for any specialized service, motor tune up, lights, brakes, alignment and lubrication.
For Convenience Open a Charge Account
Authorized AAA Garage
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
MYRTLE AVE. AT EAST MAIN STREET
Stamford, Conn. Phone 3-2163

Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

PETRO
FUEL OILS—BURNERS SERVICE
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.
SOUTHFIELD AVENUE

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET
Bank with The Fidelity

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Venetian Blinds
120 Bedford Street Tel. 4-4196

L. CHRISTMAN & SON
Complete Home Outfitters
184 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Furniture, Carpets and Rugs, Box Springs and Mattresses. Maple Reproductions, Washing Machines, Pianos, Radios, Electrical Appliances, Vacuum Cleaners, Stoves, Ranges, Refrigerators

TREMENDOUS SALE of Cotton Yard Goods
Reasonable
The largest assortment of weaves, patterns and colors in the Connecticut Corners, all at one sale price, 29 cents a yard.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H."
Spring inspires lovely new shades in Van Raalte Silk Stockings for Women
Three of our most popular numbers
"MYTH" Three thread chiffon
New low price $1.00 pair.
"QUEENS LACE." An irresistible net hose
New low price $1.65
"PHILMY" sheer chiffon.
New low price 85c pair.
Mid-Winter's Home Savings Event
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE!
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Time to Dress Up Your Windows!
Ruffled CURTAINS, Extra Wide
46-in. each side—wide ruffle
$1.49 a pair from $1.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

Moving—Storage
Certified Fur Cold Storage
Fur Repairing and Remodeling
The Blakeslee Company

Going to the World's Fair?
Let us help you redecorate your home while you are away.
Finlay and Westwood
Painters—Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods
Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY ALBANY, N. Y.
In Our February 'Dress-Up-Your-Home' Sale
9x12 Ft. Broadloom Carpet, 39.95
Colors: Walnut Brown, Royal Blue, Powder Blue, Wine, Burgundy, Apple Green, Sea Green, Taupe and Cedar.
BLACKBURN
Asks a Chance to Serve You with
COAL, COKE or FUEL OIL
Phone 4-9111
For delivery in Albany, Delmar, Slingerlands, Loudonville
Be Sure to Visit the New
YOUNG ALBANY SHOP
Youthful Clothing in Sies 9-17
COTRELL AND LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
WHITNEY'S
Invite you to visit the many departments that have been modernized for more convenient shopping
North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
Now Showing Latest Spring Styles
Burst into Color
THIS SPRING
You'll be in harmony with nature and right in style. See our colorful costumes and accessories now on display and sale
AT McLEAN'S

DOUGLAS Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

"Color Cycles" by NoMend
Beautiful stock of shades . . . Florodora Gold . . . Scarlett . . . Victorian Blush . . . to wear with Spring fashions, $1, $1.15, $1.25 pair
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0310

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO The TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY CO.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Smart New Styles in
Paris Fashion SHOES
$3.95

Cl-0181 Established 1866
Woodworth Hawley Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
7-9 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
CHARLES J. GOETTELMAN *Pres. and. Treas*

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATIONS
Batteries and Recharging — SOCONY — *Lubrication and Tire Service*
Recognized Products—Trained Men
Located at
2058 Delaware Ave., Cor. of Amherst
1432 Delaware Ave. north of Delavan
Riverside 9764

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

Wirges & Starker, Ic.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA. 9753

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc

BROOKINS SHOE SALE
Foot Rest Shoes now selling for $4.95
Enna Jettick for $3.95 and $3.45
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

A GOOD PLACE *to buy* GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting—Proved by X-Ray
BROSTROM-CONNER
19 N. Main Street—Brooklyn Sq.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference."
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Merle Mullen
SMART CLOTHES
for All Occasions
PRESENTING
New Prints and Early Spring Shades in the Latest Modes
Prices from $10.75 to $29.75
Sizes from 10 to 20 and 36 to 44
159-19 Northern Blvd. Ind. 3-7648

NEW SPRING DRESSES
ARRIVING DAILY
$5.95 *and up*
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

CROCKER-EVANS
41-27 MAIN STREET FLUSHING 9-6056
for
RADIO
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
and
SERVICE

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

FOREST HILLS

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

Your Things Cleaned
RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

CLOSING OUT GIFT LINE
Substantial Reductions
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-1900

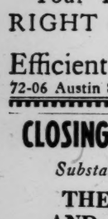
FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let us call for your washing.
Kew Gardens Laundry
81-67 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-2792

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
82 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

GARDEN CITY



PILGRIM LAUNDRY
7,000 SHIRTS . . . are entrusted to Pilgrim every day, because wise women know they come back just the way a man likes to have them . . . spotlessly clean . . flawlessly ironed . . . and wrapped in cellophane-type containers.
Quick service by fast motor delivery anywhere in Kings, Queens and Nassau . . . simply telephone or write the office nearest you.
1102 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Av., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brighten that Tired Kitchen with Armstrong's Linoleum Floors
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN
and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

CHEVROLET
GARDEN CITY GARAGE
INCORPORATED
Sales CHEVROLET *Service*
TEL. GARDEN CITY 9400

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Sales Ford *Service*
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD--LINCOLN ZEPHYR--MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0641

GEORGIAN HALL PHARMACY
Free Delivery Service
Breyer's Ice Cream
Cosmetics and Perfumes
Hav. 9-6220 83rd St. and Polk Ave.

Dulion's
Phone: HA. 6-1079
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th St., Jackson Heights

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
79-19 37th Ave. Ha. 9-4747

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing
at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods
HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS N Y

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Polk Ave. Market
MEATS—SEA FOOD
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
House of Quality
MEAT DEPT. Hav. 4-8901 FRUIT DEPT. Hav. 4-3580
PROMPT DELIVERY
82-15-37th Avenue

RADIOS
RADIO REPAIRS
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
37-41-82nd St. HAV. 9-5555

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Hats of Individuality
by
Betty
37-31 82 St. Jackson Heights 89-61 164 St. Jamaica

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and L. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

QUEENS VILLAGE

Church, Civic and Commercial
PRINTING
See Our Selection of
GREETING CARDS
Valentine Cards Now on Display
WILLIAM T. SWENGROS, INC.
Hollis 5-1778 218-87 HEMPSTEAD AVE.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. 3E 7-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Homestead Candies
Try Our Variety of
DELICIOUS CHEWS
Mail Orders Filled
39 North Park Ave. R. V. C. 3749

NEW YORK

Long Island

ST. ALBANS

We Specialize in Marfak Lubrication
Our Automatic "Auto-Rock"
ELIMINATES SQUEAKS
ROGERS & MINIHAN STATIONS, Inc.
Linden (Foch) and Springfield Blvds.
Laurelton 8-1684 St. Albans

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Tek
BETTER SHAPE
BETTER BRISTLES
The modern tooth brush that fits the inside curve of the teeth.
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-1400

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving
Marcelling
NEW ROCHELLE 5362
395 North Ave., New Rochelle

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

FEBRUARY
STORE-WIDE CLEARANCE
10% to 50% Reductions
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (Kresge Building)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

$25.00 ALLOWANCE for Your Old Range
plus 20.00 free breakfast service on purchase of a new Tappan Visualite Range! Breakfast service includes a drip beverage pot, electric grinder, chromium pancake griddle. The new Tappan "Visualite" has electrically lighted Pyrex door oven and the "Minute Minder" with gong to check on cooking time.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

HALBERT'S
LINOLEUM ARTS
Linoleums
Carpetings
New Rochelle 6450
21 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Paradise Beauty Shop

featuring the new
Frederics Permanent at $5.00
ZOTOS (Machineless)
EUGENE, RILLING
Koolerwave Method
Also Featured
Paradise Beauty Shop
Telephone for an Appointment

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sterling Palace Garage
Mobilgas
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Everything in Music
RADIOS — RECORDS
Radio Service
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
Cor. 72nd St. and Fifth Ave. SH. 8-5862

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Schroeder Bros.
Groceries
Homemade Pies
1597 Flatbush Ave.
Cor. Ave. "H"
MAnsfield 6-7620

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers
Anywhere *Any Time*
MARTIN THEISS
1203 Lexington Ave., nr. 82 St.
RH. 4-4517
Formerly at 77th and Lexington Ave.

C. G. Johnson Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
Electrical Contractors
and
Engineers
140 West 42nd Street
Wisconsin 7-5986

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI. 2-5900

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones, Pelham 1648—1647

Pelz Mel
BEAUTY SALON
For beautiful nails, try a Hactol Revelon Oil Manicure, 75c.
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

LARRY
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Expert
Hair Cutting Facials
Finger Waves and Marcels
220 Westchester Ave. Tel. 3467 Port Chester

POUGHKEEPSIE

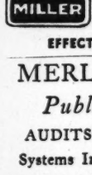
Luckey's
Spring Sale of Housewares
Basement
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

An Abundance of Flowers
every moment assures you of the most bountiful selection of beauties in Poughkeepsie.
THE SALTFORD FLOWER SHOP
PHONE 538

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.



For Better Design, Right Construction and True Economy
MILLER CRAFT SHOP
286 Court St. ST. 4986
Furniture, Drapes, Rugs
EFFECTIVE HOME SERVICES

MERLIN L. GROFF
Public Accountant
AUDITS TAX RETURNS
Systems Installed and Supervised
400 University Ave. Monroe 6922-W

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 58

J. & Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Jesimine
Crawford Coffee Corner
LUNCHES DINNERS
35c up 50c up
Week days
Sunday Dinners 65c up
Bridge parties by appointment
291 Alexander St. Stone 3105

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 5127
34 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars. 3939

Harwood Secretarial Service
Mimeographing
Public Stenographer
ARLENE C. SEIBERT
Harwood Bldg. Room 414
Tel. Scars. 6079 Fourth Floor

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
The Carl-Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

PHONE 4-4811
Barneys
We carry a full line of

HEINZ PRODUCTS
Quality Groceries

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Circulating Library
Books Stationery
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 3-4160 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

Shetland Suits
Wear it now; wear it when Spring first appears. These wool shetland suits have cardigan jackets and slim skirts in Alpine rose, aqua and navy. Sizes 12 to 20, $6.95.
Fashion Floor is Second Floor
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Ht. Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

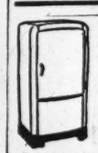
WATERTOWN

SEW-AND-SAVE WEEK
Everything to help you sew and save . . . new Spring fabric displays, special fabric values, expert help in cutting, fitting and finishing.
Empsall's
G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TO INTRODUCE OUR
BEAUTY SERVICE
to New Patrons
We offer during Feb. a Reduction of 20% on Permanent Waves and all other Beauty Services.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517


NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
CONCENTRATOR RANGES
AUTOBUILT WASHERS
DUOTROL IRONERS
OIL BURNER
Also complete 24-hour service on all makes of refrigerators.
CENTRAL REFRIGERATION CO., Inc.
85 West Post Road Phone W. P. 1034

White Plains Produce Market
Grocers and Fruiterers
Imported Table Delicacies
The Home of Quality
MEATS—FISH—VEGETABLES
Prompt Delivery Free Parking
25 Grove Street
Tel. W. P. 3130—7707

CLEARANCE
Evening and Dinner Dresses
Formerly to $16.95, Reduced to $5.95 up
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food
50 LAKE ST.
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

YONKERS

DE ROBERTS
Beauticians and Cosmetologist

Experts in Permanent Waving
47 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 6435

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
MEATS of QUALITY
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 4720—1096
52 Lawrence Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Currant Bun

If you should overhear a customer in a restaurant ordering "a slice of give and take," you might be justifiably surprised. But if the customer was forthwith served with a slice of give and take, what then?

Yet, though, it may sound like Alice in Wonderland, in some parts of London this sort of thing is an everyday event. For the Cockneys of London Town have a kind of code, almost a language of their own, which is spoken and understood (by Cockneys) quite as a matter of course.

"Shovel-and-rake might be called a mistake, see?"
"Yes, I've sometimes felt that way about gardening myself."

It is rhyming slang, and the particular course of "give and take" to which we have referred is nothing more startling than cake. Give and take—cake. Simple, isn't it?

Similarly: several "plates of meat" is the same thing as several feet; and "tit-for-tat" equals hat, a phrase in which some persons see the original of the general English slang word "titfer" for a hat.

Oddly enough, although this rhyming slang is very much a live language, it is heard little and understood less outside the boroughs of the east and north. As witness the fact that in a south London court the other day neither magistrate, counsel, nor police could elucidate a reference to one witness as "an old china" of another. The court decided it must mean "fragile friend." But the court was wrong; "old china" is a popular contraction of "china plate," meaning "mate." So the court had made a "shovel and rake" (mistake).

Most of these rhymes are traditional, but Cockneys find much amusement in making up new ones. Try it someday. It is certainly great currant bun.

* * *

Easy

Off the buttered toast—pardon—coast of Guernsey, in the English Channel, is the Hanois Lighthouse. And in the lighthouse resides a man who can lay claim to being one of the few persons to run a regular mail service which carries letters 100 miles or so on their course without the aid of a postman, an airplane, a railroad, a bicycle, or any mechanical agency. It isn't done with mirrors, either. Or pigeons. It is done with a tin box and the sea.

For two years L. Hart, the keeper, has regularly written to Mr. Hart, Senior, in North Devon, England. He posts a letter in the sea, each week. Only twice, he claims has a letter not been delivered.

Mr. Hart, Junior, put his letters into a tin and just waits for the right tide. The current carries the tin to the English coast. Then some kind person picks it up, opens it out of curiosity, finds a stamped, addressed envelope inside, and posts it out of kindness.

Quaint

Talking of curiosities, travelers who are "collectors" of the unusual will find something very out-of-the-way in the village of Stogursey, in Somerset, England. It is a bell which has rung the curfew every night and morning for 500 years. But that is not its only curiosity. It has, surely, one of the quaintest names every given a bell. It is called Ding Darling.

And the quaintness does not stop there. The bell rope hangs down from the roof of the almshouse over which the bell hangs into a bedroom, so that the ringer need not bother to get himself out of bed!

Ding Darling is an odd enough name for a bell, but how about Pudding Norton for a village? There is a village of this name in Norfolk, England, and Pudding has even managed to get into the news. The

"What's your hurry?"
"I'm trying to make Pudding by nightfall."
"Ah, I thought it wasn't an automobile."

village has no shop, no post office, no church. But it has a street lamp. And the parish council has decided that the lamp is too dazzling. There might not seem any other alternative but to turn it out, but Pudding Noron has found a way. The council is asking the electricity company to put a lampshade on it!—J. A. M.

California's Sierra Nevada Spectacle

Monitor Camera Club from May C. Johnson, Los Angeles

The Panorama Includes the Minarets, Mt. Ritten, and Mt. Banner. The Rugged Vista Shows Why the Spaniards Had to Call the Mountain Range a Sierra, "Saw"

Motoraids

Ice Raft

This device is used to help a motorist whose car has been stuck in the snow. It is made of half a dozen or more limbs, each 16 inches long and 1½ inches in diameter. They are held together with sash chains running through ⅞ inch holes. The sizes given are approximations. Underneath, running crosswise and also held by chains, is a larger limb with a crotch at one end. This raft is pushed under the rear wheel, the Y of the crotch pointing forward.

As the clutch is released, the tire instantly engages the raft, and the car goes forward. The maker of this boon to winter drivers has had much success with it, and wishes to pass along his experience.—C. M. H., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall.—PROVERBS 16:18.

In Lighter Vein

No Time for a Wreath

Groom: "I specially went out and bought you some bay leaves for the pot roast. Why didn't you use them?"

Bride: "Well, wouldn't I look silly wearing bay leaves just because my pot roast was a success?"

Modernistic

Mrs. Brown was displaying a large lampshade she had just bought.

"Isn't that perfectly lovely, my dear? And it cost only ten dollars!"

Her husband looked anything but pleased.

"If you wear that to church tomorrow you'll go alone," he said. "There's a limit to everything, including hats!"—Tit-Bits.

Ahem!

"I shall be everlastingly indebted to you, old man, if you'll lend me a dollar."

"Yes, I know. That's the trouble."

Hey, That Man's In Again!

Hostess (proudly): "These are Russian napkins. Russia is famous for its napkins."

Low Fellow: "Serviette Russia?"

Individuality

The village football team was preparing in the dressing room to meet a "crack" team from a neigboring village. The coach, who had been giving detailed instructions, finished by saying:

"And remember that football develops individuality, initiative, and leadership. . . . Now get on to the field and do exactly as I told you!"

Kindness to Animals

Mrs. Newrich: "A dozen bottles of Madras curry powder."

Grocer: "You use a lot of it in your cooking, don't you?"

Mrs. Newrich: "In my cooking? I've been giving it to the man who grooms my saddle horse."

Brevities

Detroit News: Another of the nation's needs is the steel-bottomed chocolate cream, to thwart the thumb test by the family's anti-social element.

Detroit News: "The average cloud weighs 300,000 pounds."—Newspaper filler. Now, how do you suppose anybody goes about weighing a cloud?

Montreal Star: "To own and to possess are not the same thing," says a prominent man of affairs. "I used to both own and possess a certain umbrella. I still own it—but somebody else possesses it."

Vocations

Sign Swapper

In the days when work was at a low ebb, a man put out this advertisement: "We swap signs for anything."

The signwriter, when a barter was arranged, did not concern himself much about getting his recompense immediately. He pursued a policy of urging more signs on the user to make the trade worth while.

In this way he found new customers, and those for whom it was difficult to arrange a return service eventually paid him in cash.

Signwriting is learned in a commercial art school where 90 per cent of the time is spent in making letters—of different sizes and kinds—with different pens, brushes, and sprays. If the signwriter doesn't get a job very little capital is required to set himself up in business.—Roy C., Pacoima, Calif.

Quotation for Today

HE WHO wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own.—CONFUCIUS.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Navel Orange Industry Developed From Two Trees?

A. A. J., of Washington, D. C., writes: "Your article on seedless oranges was most interesting but could you not tell us more? How were great groves developed from the original two trees—from the roots or branches?"

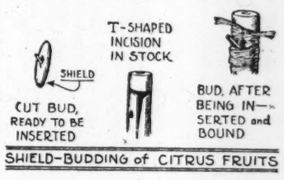
The multiplication of the original two trees was by a process called "budding." The method in general use is known as "shield budding." The numerous other kinds of budding are merely modifications of it.

In shield budding, the buds are taken from strong shoots of the current season's growth. The leaf blades are cut off and the leaf stems (at whose base the bud is found) are left so as to provide a convenient handle for managing the buds. The bud is cut from the shoot in such a way as to remove also an oval section or shield of the surrounding bark.

The stock or seedling tree to be budded should not be less than about ¼ inch through, and the lower leaves should be removed from the ground to six inches above, shortly before budding.

A cut is made through the bark of the stock, parallel to and just above the ground, and another cut downward from the center of the first cut, making a T-shaped incision. The bud is inserted in the incision, the bark of the stock being loosened and pulled back just enough to allow the bud to be put in place under it.

The bark of the stock is then pressed back in place and tied with



SHIELD-BUDDING of CITRUS FRUITS

rafia or a waxed cloth. After about two weeks, the union between bud and stock should be established. If unsuccessful, the bud will dry up and drop out. If successful, the material used for tying it should be removed to prevent damage to the stock as the stock grows larger.

If the budding operation is successful, about six months later the top of the seedling stock is cut off and all the other buds are rubbed off to encourage the inserted bud to grow and form a new tree.

Thus, by budding, nearly as many new trees can be started as there are buds on the new growth of the original tree each year; and in a few years the new trees will themselves be ready to supply buds for still further expansion.—W. P. Keasbey.

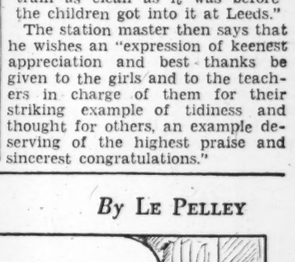
Party Fun

I've Got Your Number

Numbered slips of paper are pinned on the back of each player as soon as he arrives; and at a given signal from the leader each player tries to go about collecting as many of these slips as possible, without the person from whom he is trying to get one noticing him; but if a person catches another attempting to take the slip off his back he is publicly reprimanded and must pay a forfeit by doing any silly stunt the hostess may suggest.

A prize is given to the person who is able to obtain the largest number of these numbered slips of paper.—R. R. S., Denver.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Good Example

(Yorkshire Evening Post)

Leeds, Yorks, Eng.

If grownups find it hard work at times to maintain tidiness in a train where a litter basket might be an obstruction—what must it be for children? We can hardly blame them for scattering orange and banana peel and chocolate wrappings, when adults throw empty packets, match boxes, and newspapers about freely.

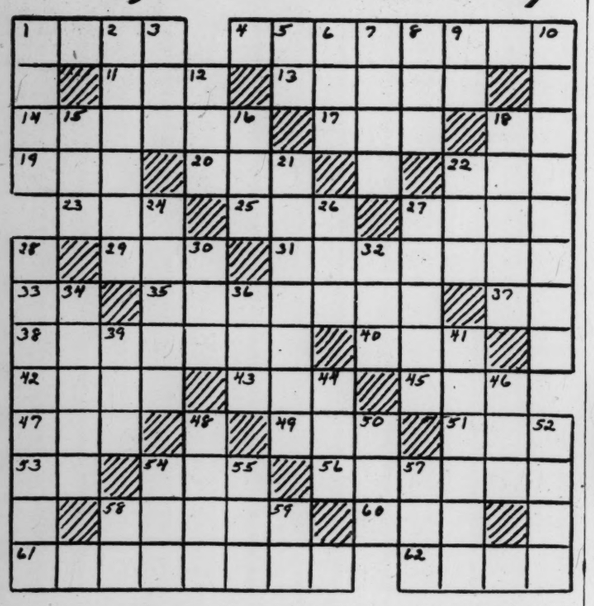
All the more reason, therefore, for making a special note of the high praise for behavior on a train journey that has come to girls at Cross Gates Council School, Leeds.

Recently a party of these girls went to Liverpool, and what the L. M. S. officials saw there has resulted in a letter of appreciation from the station master at Lime Street Station:

"After the children had left the train, our carriage and wagon foreman called my attention to the state of the coaches. All the litter made by the children had been gathered into paper bags, which were put on tables, one bag in each coach. We found the train as clean as it was before the children got into it at Leeds."

The station master then says that he wishes an "expression of keenest appreciation and best thanks be given to the girls and to the teachers in charge of them for their striking example of tidiness and thought for others, an example deserving of the highest praise and sincerest congratulations."

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

1—Is pompano a tree, wrap, game, or fish?
4—Who was the first king of Israel after the division?
11—What measure is used in Denmark?
13—What was nationality of Platus?
14—What measure of distance varies in different countries?
17—What is the surface of the ground over a mine?
18—What measure is used in China?
19—What is another name for a youth?
20—What appliance was used by John Tiplady Carrodus in playing his musical instrument?
22—What is frolicsome amusement?
23—What is the color of hawthorn berries?
25—What was Kedemah's relationship to Ishmael?
27—What pigeon is usually blue or silvery with barred wings and iridescent neck?
29—What prefix is equivalent to "over"?
31—If you landed at Port Mahon, on what island would you be?
33—While.
35—In what game would you use a taw?
37—Molokai is an island of what group (abbr.)?
38—A vilayet of eastern Turkey.
40—What is the part of an oar between loom and blade?
42—What is opposed to "minus"?
43—What is seventh letter of Greek alphabet?
45—What is another name for the sun?
47—What is the superficial earthwork of a railroad?
49—What would you call one convicted of espionage?
51—Poseidon was Greek god of what?
53—What is a unit of measurement in typography?
54—What dance is common in Ireland?
56—In what city of Pennsylvania is Lafayette College?
58—What are the markings on Mars (sing.)?
60—What term is sometimes used for a person of prominence?
61—What is a peninsula of northeastern North America?
62—What is a city mentioned in Joshua 15:34?

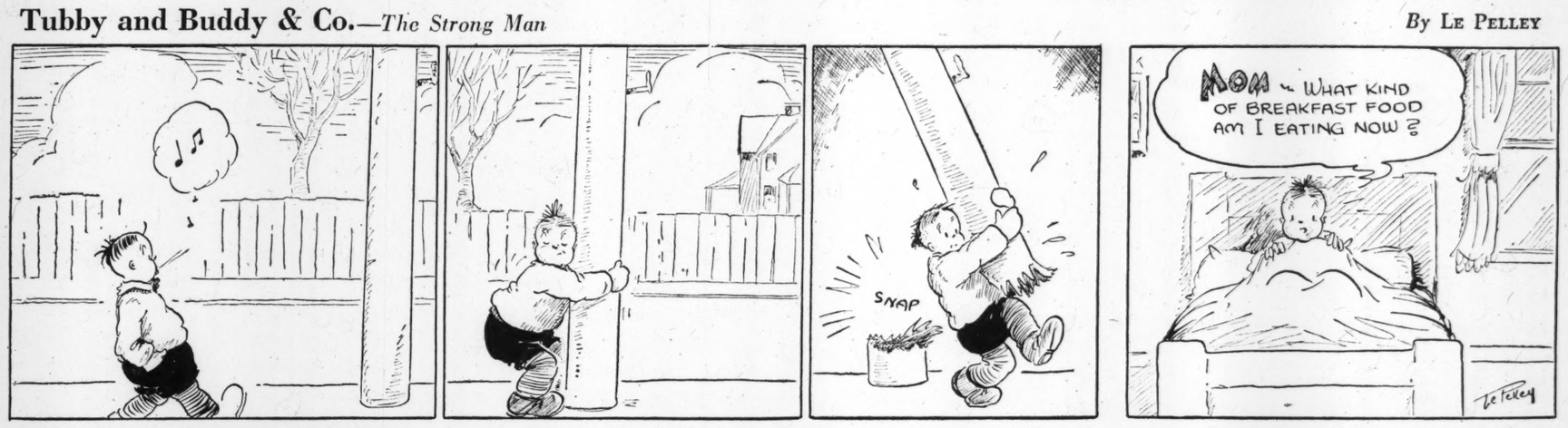
Down

1—What is a downfall?
2—What is one of four suits in a pack of playing cards?
3—Would a cat, hog, or owl be found in curling?
5—What sound denotes hesitation?
6—A fish pole is what?
7—Who was grandson of Esau?
8—What color is sometimes used to describe a horse?
9—Upon.
10—What is Sassafras of northern part of S. Carolina?
12—What is a rack for topsail halyards?
15—What is an auricle?
16—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
18—Who is Judy's husband in a famous puppet show?
21—What are Australian badgers?
22—Would you associate fin, fur, or an oar with a chincha?
24—Who wrote "The Three Musketeers"?
26—Nothing.
27—What flowers often cover a trellis?
28—Who wrote lyrics of "Ye Mariners of England"?
30—What rodent often lives in ships?
32—What is an antonym for "old"?
34—In what city of Oregon is Willamette University?
36—What is one of Cinque Ports?
39—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
41—Benjamin Franklin was born in what city?
44—What is a gibbon?
46—What is another name for the Lion?
48—What ship accompanied Pinta and Santa Maria?
50—What is a movement of a vessel by which it temporarily alters its course?
52—What was a Levitical city of Issachar?
54—What is a deep, wide-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass?
55—Who was a prophet at the time of David?
57—What pronoun would you use in speaking of Biblical Helah?
58—What is symbol for columbium?
59—Behold!

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

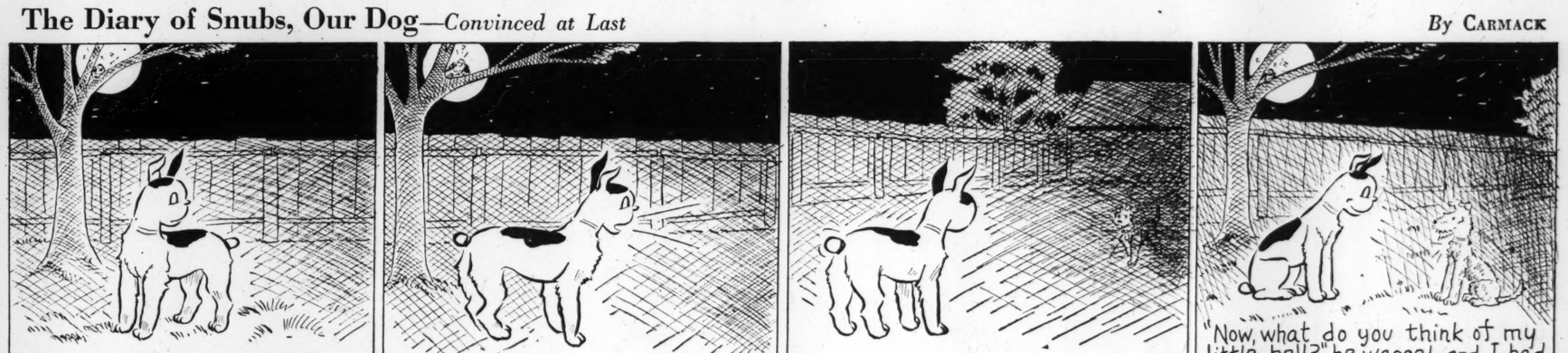
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Strong Man*

By LE PELLEY



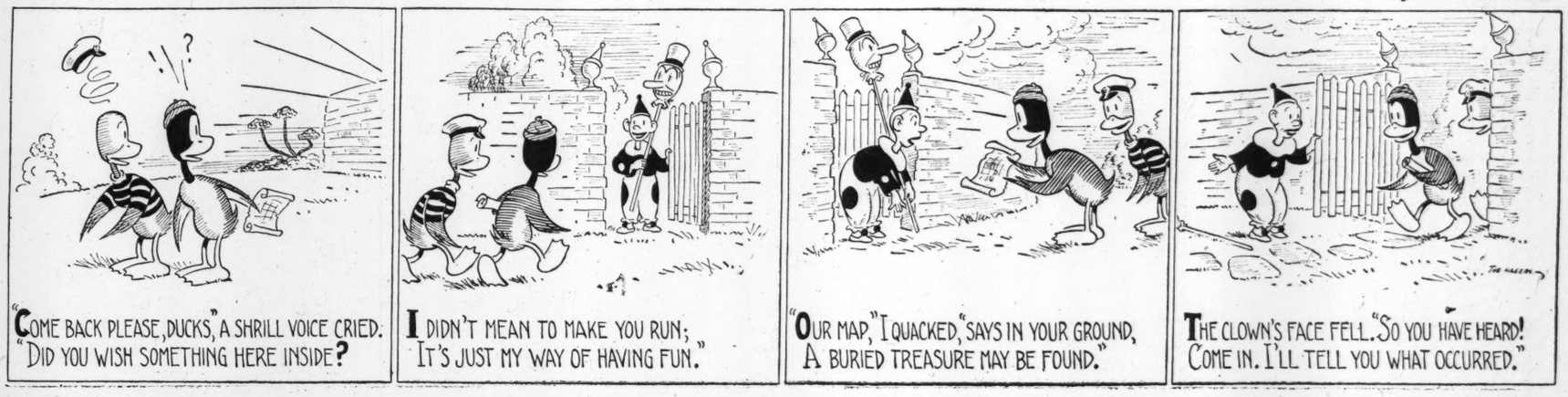
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Convinced at Last*

By CARMACK


While I was out last night I heard a little "Tinkle, Tinkle"—
"Is that you, TW?" I barked.
He answered that it was, and a moment later he hove in sight-
"Now, what do you think of my little bell?" he wagged, and I had to admit that it was pretty good, especially on a dark night.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Thereby Hangs a Tale*

By THE HAGERS


"COME BACK PLEASE, DUCKS," A SHRILL VOICE CRIED. "DID YOU WISH SOMETHING HERE INSIDE?
I DIDN'T MEAN TO MAKE YOU RUN; IT'S JUST MY WAY OF HAVING FUN."
"OUR MAP," I QUACKED, "SAYS IN YOUR GROUND, A BURIED TREASURE MAY BE FOUND."
THE CLOWN'S FACE FELL. "SO YOU HAVE HEARD! COME IN. I'LL TELL YOU WHAT OCCURRED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Political Judgeships

ONE of the most vital of all elements in popular government is the confidence of the public in the integrity, impartiality and capacity of the judges. Fortunately the Federal judiciary in the United States almost uniformly throughout the national history has merited and enjoyed a high order of respect and trust. A predominant reason for this is the fact that American Presidents generally have treated the appointment of judges as a responsibility calling for a maximum of attention to ability and training and a minimum of regard for politics.

A survey of names that have figured in recent news of judicial appointments or confirmations raises a disturbing question as to whether and how scrupulously this tradition is being followed at present. Any question at all on this point is doubly disquieting in view of the shadow cast on the hitherto unimpeachable standing of the judiciary by the retirement under fire of Judge Martin T. Manton from the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.

On the credit side be it said that four recent nominations by President Roosevelt for judicial positions have been received with widespread approbation. One of these appointees is Herschel W. Arant, Dean of the Ohio State University Law School, designated as a new Judge of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. Another is Francis Biddle, former Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, named in preference to the candidate of Pennsylvania's patronage-seeking Senator Joseph Guffey. Then there is Frank A. Picard of Michigan, a Democratic lawyer of such balance and fairness that an opposition newspaper applauds the selection. And finally, Judge Robert P. Patterson, originally a Republican appointee to the lower court, who has been elevated to succeed Judge Manton.

On the other hand—passing over as a stalemate the recent controversy between Senator Glass and the President about Judge Floyd H. Roberts—there have been several appointments or confirmations that bore in greater or less degree the mark of politics. One of these is Gaston Louis Porterie, now confirmed as a District Judge in Louisiana. Mr. Porterie is undoubtedly an able lawyer, and he served his master well when that master was Gov. Huey Long. His appointment was virtually demanded by the two Senators from Louisiana, who have been carefully loyal to the Administration. Then there is Harry E. Kalodner of Philadelphia, who has been a newspaper political reporter and political office holder for a much longer time than he has practiced law.

Slightly less subject to question are the recent confirmations of T. Alan Goldsborough, a member of Congress who supported the Administration's attempt to displace Senator Millard Tydings, and James V. Allred, who was Governor of Texas at the time of his appointment. Lastly we have the nomination of Shackelford Miller, Jr., of Kentucky, who was campaign manager for Senator Alben W. Barkley in a primary in which Chairman Sheppard of the Senate Investigating Committee characterized the tactics of both sides as "deplorable."

Totaled up, this makes a count of five to four on the side of the cases tinged with political influence in what may be, of course, a rather random sampling. The balance ought to be overwhelmingly the other way. This is a serious matter when a large number of appointments to Federal district and circuit courts remain to be made and when a vacancy exists on the Supreme Court. The Nation must hope that the President will redress the balance strongly in the direction of appointments strictly on merit.

"Ultimatum" and "Mistake"

JAPAN'S "ultimatum" to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement in Shanghai apparently is presented without the least embarrassment in Tokyo, although the thesis back of the ultimatum might be turned against the Japanese Government itself right at this moment. Japan is pressing the Council of the International Settlement to permit increased Japanese participation in the affairs of the International Settlement. The Settlement is believed by Japanese authorities to be harboring elements disruptive to Japanese control elsewhere in China.

The Japanese describe the case as one between "order" and "disorder." But while Tokyo's right hand thus boldly embosses a demand which must cause concern in Western governments, Tokyo's left hand scribbles an apology to one of these governments for a Japanese air raid on Hong Kong. The bombing of a station there, the British are asked to believe, was a "mistake."

This coincident of a profession of regard for order and an act of disregard for it is all too typical of Japanese methods since the invasion of Manchuria. The coincident looks very much like a two-barrelled gun, both barrels of which go off at the same time and are intended to strike the same target simultaneously. The target is the temper of the democracies. The result of Japan's marksmanship, from the air and from its foreign office, will be studied in Berlin and Rome as well as in Tokyo.

"Under a Misunderstanding"

PARLIAMENT approves a bill of $2,726,000,000 for British rearmament in the next fiscal year. The Senate Military Affairs Committee wants 6,000 planes for the American Army.

The old familiar and relatively peaceable Man from Mars (not one of Orson Welles' fearsome invaders) would almost conclude that Earth had become more martial than Mars. And he might easily give an affirmative answer to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's implied question:

> If it be true that others have no more intention of aggression than we have, then the conclusion we must come to is that we are all piling up these ruinous armaments under a misunderstanding.

For the same newspapers report that Chancellor Hitler has conveyed to the British Prime Minister his "pained surprise" at Britain's new increases in arms. In every country there are protests against the arming in other countries coupled with protestations of peaceful intent. And it is safe to say that the people of every country have no aggressive intent. They would like to know if the governments poured out $17,000,000,000 last year "under a misunderstanding." They would like to stop this bankrupting, catastrophe-tempting folly at once.

Where is the aggressive intent? It has appeared to be in the revolutionary, expansive policies of the totalitarian states. They have appeared to make a good profit out of arms and the threat of their use. Germany's estimated bill of $8,000,000,000 for the last two years may have seemed cheap for her new place in Europe. But the process has its limits. Those who thought it could go on indefinitely failed to understand the answer it would evoke. And if it is true that Germany is now perturbed by armaments in other countries, there may be hope that the misunderstanding can be cleared up.

Baseball's Incubator

THE famed Grapefruit League, where prospective Babe Ruths and Christy Mathewsons get their initial taste of baseball as it is played in the majors, will soon be functioning with its usual enthusiasm. Joe Truck will remind touring journalists of Ty Cobb in his prime, then run out of gas in early April. Bob "Speed" Hawkins, that great young pitcher from Cow Corners, will bring back memories of Walter Johnson until someone recalls that Walter, along with his amazing speed, had the happy faculty of locating the plate.

By the end of next week, better than 500 National and American League players will be actively engaged in spring training at various stops in California, Florida, Texas, and Louisiana. Sixteen managers will soon envision a 1939 World Series on their home field, or spark local interest by announcing that "the team beating us will win the pennant." An old and familiar story, but always a welcome one to snow-bound fans in the North. New faces, new champions, more home runs, fresher peanuts—the cry of "Play Ball" is just around the well-known proverbial corner.

Art for Living's Sake

NEWS of a munificent gift to the decorative art department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, stirs thought to the contrast between past and recent purposes in the founding and growth of museums and art galleries. Like many other such institutions in America and Europe, the museum in Boston is an outcome of the vision and generosity of individuals, is independent of public appropriations or control, and its treasures are for all to enjoy freely.

Visitors to the great galleries of Europe learning of their origin and expansion, usually find them credited to rulers or princes of states, large or small. Two to four centuries ago they began to collect works of art, for their own pleasure and their friends', and kept the treasures in palace galleries. Thus the beginnings and the purposes of so many world-famous collections—Vienna's Art History Museum, Dresden's Picture Gallery, Uffizi and Pitti Palace galleries in Florence, the Louvre, Old Pinakothek in Munich, and many others.

With the passing of the Italian republics, and later, the princedoms of Europe, all these have become accessible to everyone, a development that we fancy would have been inconceivable to their first owners. So time has brought it about that we are heavily indebted to them for heritages due to their acquisitive ardor, and for patronage that led artists to masterly works in paint and marble. With motives poles apart from those of the Boston benefactors referred to, their ultimate service in the world of art has become the same. But this late gift to a museum is of a character peculiar to the present century. It exemplifies the broadened conception of artistic quality which gives home furnishings an important place in a Museum of Fine Arts. This association points to the growing conviction that the distinction drawn between arts that are "fine" and those that are "decorative," is an artificial one. For the painting, the marble figure and the excellent cabinetwork, have a common source in mankind's attempts to give form to his thoughts of beauty.

Prosecutor Confesses

Book News of the Day

IT IS an occasion of no little importance when a lawyer turned journalist, or a journalist turned lawyer, confesses and tells all. But it may be that one thus schooled guards his words with circumspection, and that his confessions are often in avoidance rather than of disclosure. The reader who follows Arthur Train, sponsor and champion of the fictitious but quite actual Mr. Tutt, through the interesting and revealing pages of MY DAY IN COURT (New York: Scribner. $3.50) will lay the book down with a feeling that he has learned something of the devious ways justice travels in the road to accomplishment.

Mr. Train, when a young Boston lawyer, was catapulted, as it were, by a freak of political preferment, into the midst of the maze of New York City's criminal courts. One with even a little imagination need not be told that the transition from a budding civil practice to the arena where tragedy, conspiracy, and criminal cunning, variously personified, stalk in defiance of law, order, judicial integrity and political honesty, was an experience to tax the ingenuity, the abilities and the courage of a brave fledgling of the ancient school.

* * *

It cannot be assumed, and it has not been proved by the record which Mr. Train has provided, that in the long years of his service as a prosecuting officer he was able to correct the abuses or readjust, except in a measure, the machinery which he found to be in serious disorder. The task remained, because of abuses carelessly condoned by the people themselves, for Thomas Dewey or someone who may come after him. Somewhere along the line there is a break or weak point in the contact which should make possible a quick and continuing response by prosecutors and judges to the insistence of the electors that those who prey upon their fellows should not go unpunished.

Mr. Train, while not attempting to excuse or condone the willingness of those in authority to listen to the voice of corrupt politicians and ward and district bosses, reminds us that prosecution often fails because of the indifference or neglect of those who esteem themselves as law-abiding and responsible citizens. The law's delays, the ability of defense attorneys to obtain postponements, the enforced or voluntary removal of witnesses, and even the tremendous volume of cases awaiting disposal impede and clog the wheels.

* * *

What answer to it all is indicated by Mr. Train's interesting commentaries? The need seems to be for machinery that will function with precision and greater speed. Delay, lacking the possibility of acquittal, is the second best recourse of the accused person or clique. Even an inferior court official or assistant prosecutor, if so inclined, can block the progress of all minor and secondary cases.

It is easy to explain why Mr. Train, after a score of years of labor in that environment, was glad to seek the companionship of Mr. Tutt and other friends of his choosing. F. L. P.

Two's Company, Three's a Crowd

"Keep A-Kickin'"

PATIENTLY, ploddingly, laboriously, yet with infinite skill, Negroes of a century ago, who sang at their work yet knew no end to it, built the little stone house that hugs the hill. Of limestone blocks it was formed—huge blocks that no one man could lift. Two feet thick they were and certain to keep out undue heat—or cold for that matter—and a tribute to its efficiency is the fact that today it is still being put to the use for which it was originally intended. It's the springhouse I'm talking about, mere mention of which should recall past joys for many a youngster who grew up in the Ohio Valley.

The pioneer who selected that home site chose well. Halfway up a gentle slope, its back to the north and facing the length of a sunny valley, the "big house" opens its broad-columned veranda hospitably to the winding road below. To the east, not twenty steps from the kitchen door, a stream of purest water flows out of the hill's solid limestone, the supply at once of household and livestock. Bridging it at the point of emergence stands the sturdy springhouse.

Note the wisdom of the settler's choice. The primary and imperative necessity for any household is a continuous supply of good water. This spring has never failed. Possibly it is because the first of the family wisely refused to fell the trees that surmount the crest of the hill and left them as an inviolable legacy to those that came after.

As it sings its way between tree-lined banks, down to the "branch" in the valley, the young stream offers refreshment to spindle-legged horses and broad-chested cattle whose names are written in books. (No water like limestone water for bone and sinew, say the stockmen.) Underneath the soil, and cropping out on the hillsides, is the very stone that went into springhouse walls, as well as foundations, doorsteps, and sills of the great house. Even the bricks of which the old home was built were burned on the place, fashioned from the red clay that still brings forth rich annual yields of grain and forage.

* * *

The only opening into the springhouse, except for holes at each end through which the water flows, is the door. Hence the interior is always invitingly cool. Dug into the ground within and lined with stone are a series of shallow wells, or pits, which overflow into one another in succession. The water in each, therefore, is always as cool as the stream itself as it jets from the rock.

What a joy it was on a hot summer afternoon to steal away from hoeing corn to revel in a red and juicy watermelon removed more or less surreptitiously from its icy bath!

An electric refrigerator stands in the kitchen of the "big house" today, but this is a mere luxury, a symbol of the times, a concession to the progressive younger generation. It would take a dozen such gadgets to carry on the work of the springhouse. Where else could the milk be so efficiently cooled?

The farm, which today ships its product off to the creamery, boasts a separator, to be sure, but the Negro genius who presides over the family kitchen—the descendant of a long line of cooks—keeps her own crocks of milk and skims by hand the richest yellow cream for the table.

* * *

Cream and springhouse invariably bring to thought my friend Tom Morton's story. I'll let him tell it:

"Down in Southern Kentucky, on the old home place where I was raised, was an old-fashioned springhouse, located at the foot of a hill, at the mouth of a cave, out of which ran a stream of water as clear as crystal and as cold as ice. The stream ran through the springhouse, and we kept our crocks of milk where they could be constantly cooled by this perennial flow.

"In this springhouse were two frogs, harmless, inoffensive creatures, that we never thought to bother; one a big frog and one a little frog.

"One night the big frog hopped, by accident, into a crock of milk and the little one followed him. The big frog bellowed: 'What shall we do? We'll be drowned before morning!' The little frog answered: 'Keep a-kickin', keep a-kickin'!'

"The next morning, when my old black mammy, Aunt Jane, went down to the springhouse, there floated the big frog, belly up. The thing he most feared had come upon him. But the little frog had kept 'a-kickin'' and at such a rate that he had churned a cake of butter and was sitting on it, safe and sound. He not only had saved himself, but he had made something."

Undoubtedly there have been times in recent years when the thought of many has turned back to more peaceful and less strenuous times—if not to the old springhouse itself. Tom Morton's story of the little frog that kept "a-kickin'" might well, in such moments, prove inspirational. MALCOLM BAYLEY

North . . South . . East . . West

Free Speech in Mexico

By Frank L. Perrin

RECENT reports from the summer land south of the Rio Grande convince the observing student of history that many of the inhibitions that prevailed in the days of old have been forgotten. A few days ago, in a park adjacent to the Paseo de Reforma, in Mexico's capital city, exhorters harangued an audience of several thousand persons in open denunciation of President Cardenas and his regime, and this without interference from the police or Government agents. There were no arrests. Those in sympathy with the views of the speakers cheered. Others, if they disagreed, remained discreetly silent.

It may be that the occasion was deeply significant. Possibly we may study its implications profitably even from a distance. Those who expressed disapproval of present political and industrial trends in Mexico are themselves, by their own admission, revolutionists. The Revolutionary Party is in power. President Cardenas is its leader. What, then, is the contention? It appears that in Mexico, as elsewhere at the moment, the conviction prevails that those to whom executive power has been delegated have exceeded the defined limits and have sought to engraft upon the body politic those extreme theories repulsive in democracies.

* * *

In Mexico, with the rise to power of President Cardenas and his Revolutionary Party, it was agreed that a new deal should be inaugurated. But new deal was written and spelled without capital letters. It was sought, chiefly, to insure better conditions for the workers in mines and on the land, and to provide, by a mild system of appropriation and expropriation, farms for peons and other underprivileged natives. Much progress has been made in this direction. In the meantime many rural schools have been established in sections where there were no schools.

But instead of proceeding temperately and conservatively the Revolutionary Government has, by executive decree, taken possession of the oil properties of foreign investors and owners, and of farms and grazing lands similarly held. These extreme acts have been defended by President Cardenas and his advisers by citing constitutional authority. No doubt many of those who now condemn the procedure at first approved and justified it. Perhaps they had dreams of a greater Mexico for Mexicans, in the belief that their country, rich in natural resources, could live and prosper within itself as an isolated commune.

The experiences of a year, or even of a few months, seem to have convinced many of the President's political followers that a serious economic blunder has been committed. The national income has been depleted. Markets have failed. Capital is restless and alarmed. The new deal, whether in small letters or big ones, has disappointed those who put hope and faith in it.

* * *

There is a law of progress which, observed, governs the people of every land and country. This law, it would seem, contemplates going forward from where we are, not by some new or untried route, but in the direction which experience has taught us is at least safe. But we are all prone to listen to advice from others. And there are many willing to offer advice and counsel. In Mexico, as a more or less welcome guest, Leon Trotsky, exiled Russian Communist and extremist, has for several years quite discreetly and unobtrusively carried on a defense of his discredited economic theories. Evidently he has failed, even if he sought, to unite the Mexican people on an extreme Communistic platform. His influence is more perceptible in high official circles than among the people generally.

With the complete or partial failure of so many experimental plans, some extreme and some plausible and reasonable, the people both of the United States and Mexico, to say nothing of those in other countries beyond the seas, may come again to the conclusion that old and proved methods, adapted wherever possible to changed conditions and appraised in the light of experience, are safest and best.

It is agreed, when we stop to think, that if it were possible for the human race to legislate itself into prosperity, happiness, continuing peace and an earthly paradise, this would have been accomplished long ago. Man-made laws unwisely based do not insure humanity against its own weaknesses and its own failures.

The Wide Horizon

Discovering the Southwest

By Frank Pinkley

Superintendent of the Southwestern National Monuments

IT IS not quite 400 years ago that the first members of the white race entered the region which Americans blanket today under the common denominator, "The Southwest." In 1940, the Coronado Cuarto Centennial will mark that milestone of reckoning—the coming of the Spanish explorer, Coronado, accompanied by his conquistadores and the zealous Spanish padres.

Southwest to Southwesterners is a term which means, Arizona, New Mexico, the lower half of Utah, and the southwestern corner of Colorado. This district, the real heart of the Southwest, approximately 600 miles square, includes the prehistoric ruins, picturesque remains of old Spanish missions, and scenic wonderlands of unsurpassed geologic interest administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior as the Southwestern National Monuments—twenty-six units in all.

Much of this colorful land of mesas and mountains, deserts and Pueblo villages, is still so little changed from the aspect it bore when Coronado came that only a few years ago some Navajos brought a small Indian lad in to Kayenta, known as the United States post office farthest removed from a railroad, in order that the little fellow might be thrilled by the sight of a man with a white skin! Yet the headquarters of the Southwestern National Monuments, at Coolidge, Arizona, has been brought by modern transportation so near to the national capital that if I get a hurry call to Washington, I can leave my office at five p. m., drive sixty-seven miles to Tucson, take a night plane which makes the distance in three hops, landing me in Washington before noon the next day. Within the memory of living men, however, bull whackers consumed four days in covering merely that first sixty-seven mile lap, which the auto makes easily in one and one-half hours. Thus in one long lifetime, through transportation development, the Southwest has shrunk from a man-sized wilderness to a boy's playground.

* * *

Included among the Southwestern National Monuments are several that are still somewhat remote from the beaten path, but no real hardships are entailed in reaching them. Chief of the prehistoric ruins are Montezuma Castle, in middle Arizona, probably the finest single cliff dwelling in the United States; Aztec Ruins, in northwestern New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, nearby, with the finest rock-wall construction of prehistoric times north of Mexico; Canyon de Ghelly in northeastern Arizona, with its nationally known White House ruin; Navajo National Monument, in northern Arizona, with its three great ruins and many small ones; Wupatki, near Flagstaff, Arizona; Walnut Canyon, not far away; Casa Grande, with the only ruin of its type still standing to the height of four stories. All are memorials left by a vanished race who had attained a considerable culture, albeit equipped only with stone-age implements, centuries before America was discovered.

In southern Arizona, where Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino first crossed from Sonora, Mexico, into Arizona in 1691, is located the picturesque Spanish mission, Tumacacori, partially restored by the National Park Service. Representing a more modern period, Pipe Springs National Monument, in northern Arizona, marks the first Mormon settlement in that state, in the early 1860's, and the first telegraph line into Arizona. All these and many more constitute the roll call of Southwestern Monuments, which will make the country live again for the eastern visitor.

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Motorists need not plan tours of the Southwest in a series of night drives. Old-timers chuckle over this tenderfoot custom of driving all night in order to escape the "terrific summer heat." For the benefit of tourists the service stations, dotting the highways through the desert at 25-mile intervals, obligingly maintain night shifts. As a matter of fact, however, there is no more need for such a departure from normal sightseeing habits than there would be for an eastern farmer to put up his hay crop at night in order to shun the heat of the day. Summer heat in both sections is frequently uncomfortable, but in neither is it unbearable.

It is wise not to drive too far nor too fast in a day. The Southwest is a leisurely country. Men have been working on it for several thousand years. Speedsters will not be able to see much of the handiwork if they go too fast.

Stay twice as long as you originally intended to at each stop is my advice, based upon nearly forty years of traveling about in the Southwest. Your stay will then be less than half long enough! Double the number of tops planned at the beginning of your trip, and you will still miss dozens of interesting points. Don't imagine that you will wear out the Southwest in one trip. There is space enough and wonder enough there to last for many lifetimes of sight-seeing.

Peacepoint

We say in regard to war as Garrison said of slavery: "I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard."—Sherwood Eddy.